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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVII NO. 120 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 22, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Politicals' Day Celebration

APPEAL FOR UNITY BY MAULANA H. AHMED

Four Public Meetings And Torchlight Procession

An impressive torch-light procession of thousands of labourers, who paraded in the night through the main streets of "F" Ward, urging slogans for the release of political prisoners, four mammoth meetings at Dana Bunder Chowpatty, Kamgar Maidan and Matunga and a procession of hundreds of cyclists in the morning, formed the main items on the programme of the "Political Prisoners' Day" observed by Bombay on Sunday. Thousands of citizens enthusiastically joined the torch-light processionists who started from the Kamgar Maidan and terminated in a meeting at the Maidan near Napoo Hall.

PRISONERS IN PUNJAB & BENGAL

Resolutions condemning the Bengal and the Punjab Ministries for the non-release of political prisoners and urging them not to delay their release were passed at the public meeting.

Addressing a large gathering of citizens at Dana Bunder, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Moulana Husain Ahmed, Moulana Abdul Halim Siddiqui and Mr. Salehbhai Abdul Kader emphasized the need for unity among all classes in the country's fight for freedom.

'LET US TAKE TO KHADI'

The British grip which had tightened over India for the last 150 years, said Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, could not be loosened unless with a united and determined effort on the part of Indians. Mahatma Gandhi had shown the way to freedom and awakened the masses from lethargy, but unless every citizen contributed his quota to the freedom's battle, the country's goal would still be beyond reach.

"Let us take a solemn oath on this occasion," continued Mr. Bhulabhai "to do our bit towards the motherland by taking to khadi. Let us bear in mind that every yard of foreign cloth sold in India impoverishes our own country and enriches the foreigner."

CRIME OF PATRIOTISAN.

The Political Prisoners' Day was being observed, said Mr. Desai, to urge the release of Indians whose crime was their love for the motherland only and who were rotting behind the prison bars even to-day though they had abjured violence.

"Let us convey to the Congress President" he continued "that Bombay wholeheartedly supports the demand for their release."

APPEAL FOR UNITY.

Maulana Husain Ahmed, member of the Ahrar Party addressing the meeting said:—

"If our town be on fire, will it not be the duty of every resident to put in the utmost effort to extinguish it? Similarly when the whole country is exposed to the danger from a foreign adversary, is it not the duty of every citizen to come to the rescue of the motherland?"

Maulana Husain Ahmed urged the audience to bear in mind the glory of India prior to the advent of the British.

"It is up to every citizen" he continued. "to restore India to her former glory."

HINDUSTAN AS GULAMISTAN.

Referring to the Political Prisoners' Day the Maulana said:—

"Jails which are meant for thieves and "badmashes" are today the homes of many young men in India whose only fault is that they love their motherland. Let us demand of the Governments concerned that these prisoners shall be set at liberty without delay."

Maulana Abdul Halim Sidiqui said that Hindustan could only be referred to as "gulamistan" or a land of slaves. It was a matter for shame that with all their education, Indian citizens needed to be told about their duty towards the motherland.

"Let us not think in terms of Christians, Parsis, Hindus or Muslims" concluded Maulana Abdul Halim "let us remember we are slaves and try to be free with a united effort."

"Inseparable And Invincible Partners"

Nazi Press On Strength And Durability Of Rome-Berlin Axis

BERLIN, May 20.

On the eve of Count Ciano's visit all the resources of the Nazi propaganda machine are at work emphasising the strength and durability of the Rome-Berlin Axis. The claims and grievances of the "inseparable and invincible partners" are being published through every possible channels. Newspapers are still in full blast on the subject of Germany's defences, the whole press being instructed to dwell on the impregnability of the western fortifications. It is also pointed out that Germany has taken care to defend herself on the east as well as the west. —Reuter.

Re-Allotment Of Sugar Quotas

LONDON, May 20.

An International Sugar Council communique states that out of a total of 95 votes. 80 votes were cast in favour of the Executive Committee's recommendation in regard to re-allotment of 239,000 metric tons to the countries which had reduced their quotas in July 1938 and which have sugar to fill such re-allotments. The re-allotment consequently now becomes effective and the distribution is as follows:—

Cuba 72561 metric tons.
Domin: 20707.
Haiti: 2170.
Netherlands 62606.
Soviet Russia: 65956.

Australia and South Africa 7,500 each.

Any part of the above quotas surrendered will be immediately re-allotted "pro rata" to such of the above countries as are in a position to use it.

Seventy-six votes were also cast in favour of the Committee's recommendation to allow British Dominions and Colonies to increase their quotas and the present quota for the year by 153265 metric tons; but, as two delegations objected to dealing with the matter telegraphically, a meeting of the Council will be held in early June to deal with this specific point.

The Chairman of the Council recalls in this connection that the Council by its communique of January 14 agreed that adjustments would have to be made in the quotas in the third year and should be meeting to deal with that question in ample time before the beginning of the third year.—Reuter.

Congress Is Shivaji, And Gandhiji Is Ramdas

Prof. Javdekar Stresses Need For Political Tolerance

POLICE RESTORE ORDER AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD MEETING

"THE Indian National Congress is the Shivaji of today and Mahatma Gandhi, the Ramdas, who played the role of Shivaji's spiritual adviser and source of original inspiration for fighting for the freedom of his country. Maharashtra's provincial pride must not suffer, if it has to follow the leadership of Gandhiji, for that is the leadership that makes for the freedom of this country and overthrow of foreign rule".

In such emphatic tones, ringing with perfect conviction, Prof. Javdekar explained the role of Maharashtra in the present and future posture of Indian events and made an appeal to the thinking people of Maharashtra, to whatever way of thinking they belonged, to understand correctly what would, at the earliest, put an end to foreign rule, which made for an all-sided emasculation of the Indian peoples.

Rowdies Efforts Frustrated

This discourse was disturbed by a few people who came with the intention of breaking the meeting by hook or crook. When they made the conduct of the meeting impossible Police appeared on the scene, cleared the meeting of the disturbers and the proceedings ended smoothly but for a pandemonium, which reigned for about 15 minutes. It started when the speaker referred to Gandhiji as Mahatma, when one of the disturbers of the meeting insisted on calling him only pure "Mr. Gandhi."

„The place of Maharashtra in the future of India" was the subject of a discourse which Prof. S. D. Javdekar gave at the meeting held at the Samartha Vyayam Mandir Angre Wadi, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay on Sunday evening, held under the auspices of the Maharashtra Rajakiya Sabha.

MAHARASHTRA'S LASKI.

Dr. V. B. Gandhi, President of the Sabha, introduced Acharya Javdekar in a few well-chosen words. He called him the philosopher of present day Indian politics, and observed that he compared very favourably as such with Prof. Laski of the London University. The various special issues or "Lokshakti" which he edited during the last three or four years, his recent publication "Adhunik Bharat' and his monthly writings in the "Loka-Shikshan" were a clear testimony to what he said. To the Bombay public he was already known as the brilliant editor of the now defunct "Navashakti!". and ex-editor of "Lokashakti."

Prof. Javdekar, on rising to speak, made it clear that although he believed in the Satyagrahi politics of Mahatma Gandhi, he was not one of those who insisted on shutting out all other schools of thought and action. He further made it clear that he was a Socialist, inasmuch as he was convinced that without the means of production being socialised and exploitation being ended, there was no chance for every human being to reach his self-fulfilment, by doing the work he was fit for and making the world a happier place for his fellow belngs to live in. But unlike some Socialists, he believed that such a transformation might very well be peaceful and non-violent, i.e., attainable by pursuing Mahatma Gandhi's methods.

NO NARROW PROVINCIALISM.

Having thus cleared his personal viewpoint, Prof. Javdekar started to treat the topic of his lecture. He said the people of Maharashtra were rightly proud of their history. They were perfectly justified in seeking inspiration from Shivaji and Tilak as from Ekanath and Ramdas. A people's history and geography, i.e., material conditions, largely moulded its national character. The Mahrattas were a brave sturdy and religiously minded race. He was as proud of his country as any one else, but that did not preclude him from taking a discriminating attitude and getting immersed only in the past. He could not forget that after all the quintessence of what Shivaji and Tilak preached and acted was fight against foreign rule. No province in Tilak's days raised the

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 6)

New Bombers For U. S. Army

15 Million Dollars Worth Order Placed For New Model 'Planes

WASHINGTON, May 20.

The United States Army has ordered from the Douglas Aircraft Company 15,000,000 dollars worth of new model attack bombing 'planes said to be the fastest in the world. It is believed that more than 150 'planes have been ordered.

Major-General Arnold, Chief of the United States Air Corps, stated that the 'planes ordered had a "better performance than any comparative aeroplane in production or service anywhere in the world." The speed of the bombers, which are described as an improvement on the type ordered by France in January, is believed to exceed 350 miles an hour.—Reuter.

OXFORD BEAT CAMBRIDGE

LONDON, May 21.

In a series of lawn tennis matches, Oxford beat Cambridge by 14 matches to 7.—Reuter.

DR. COLIJN TAKES OVER CHARGE

AMSTERDAM, May 20.

Dr. Colijn is temporarily taking over the Finance Ministry vacated by De Wilde.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

DEMAND TO FREE POLISH OFFICIALS

WARSAW: May 21.

The Polish Commissioner informed the Danzig Senate tonight that the Government demanded that the Senate should immediately take necessary precautions to free the Polish officials at Piekle. Polish circles say that there is no doubt that the Kalthof attack was provocative, but it is not certain whether the provocation came from the Danzig Senate, the local Nazi Party organisation or from within the Reich. The circle allege that the five Nazis who are stated to have attacked the Vice-Commissioner's car, came from Marienburg in East Prussia.—Reuter.

REPORTS TO GOVERNMENTS

GENEVA: May 21.

Both Lord Halifax and M. Maisky have reported to their respective Governments. It is unlikely that there should be any further development until after the meeting of the British Cabinet on May 24, to attend which Lord Halifax will leave here on May 23.

The greatest discretion is being observed regarding the position, and except that the atmosphere is believed to be more favourable any circumstantial reports must be treated with caution.—Reuter.

HITLER NOT TO ATTEND SIGNING OF PACT?

BERLIN: May 21.

The Italian Ambassador, Signor Attolics, and the German Ambassador in Rome, Von Mackensein and leading members of the Government Party and armed forces were also at the station to receive Count Ciano. It is not expected that Herr Hitler will attend the signing of the Pact in the Ambassadors' room at the new Chancellery at 11-00 a.m., but Herr Von Ribbentrop will conduct Count Ciano to Herr Hitler's study almost next door at 11-30 a.m., where it is thought Count Ciano will deliver a personal message from the Duce to the Fuehrer. Following the signing both Foreign Ministers will make brief speeches which will be broadcast to German and Italian stations.—Reuter.

BOMBAY'S RESPONSE TO CONGRESS CALL

Cyclists Parade Labour Area: Workers Join Demonstration

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Bombay joined wholeheartedly in the observance of the "Political Prisoners' Day" this morning when scores of cyclists joined in a procession which went round Lalbaug, Sewri, Wadala, Matunga and Parel area, urging through slogans, the release of all political prisoners.

With Congress flags tucked in front of their cycles, a large number of people including labourers gathered near the "F" Ward District Congress Committee Office in the early hours of the morning and paid their homage to the banner of the Indian National Congress.

The procession which they took out later was arranged under the joint auspices of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee, Girni Kamgar Union, B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen's Union and the Building Workers' Union.

The "Political Prisoners' Day" is being observed in accordance with the following appeal made by Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President:—

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S CALL

"During the last two years or so, a large number of political prisoners who had been detained in prisons with or without trial, have been released. But there is still a pretty large number in jails, principally in Bengal and also in the Punjab. Mahatma Gandhi interested himself on behalf of the prisoners and detenus of Bengal, when they declared they had no faith in terroristic methods, and he was successful in securing the release of prisoners and also of certain number of persons convicted in Bengal. He carried on negotiations for a pretty long time regarding others who were not released, but ultimately, the negotiations failed, and although now and then some prisoners are released there is a large number still in jails in Bengal and also a smaller number in the Punjab.

"After the prisoners declared they had no faith in terrorism, it would have been in the fitness of things to let them off. Those that have been released, have not shown any tendency of participating in any terroristic activities and they have shown by their conduct their declaration is genuine and true. But for some reason or other, Government are not prepared to yield to the popular wish that the prisoners should also be treated in the same way as others who have been released.

"It needs hardly to be stated that there has been universal feeling in favour of these prisoners throughout the country and the All-India Congress Committee in Calcutta gave expression to the universal feeling when it passed a resolution to the effect that a country-wide agitation should be observed to give a pointed expression to the feeling.

POLITICAL PRISONERS' DAY

In accordance with the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee, I fix Sunday May 21 to be observed as Political Prisoners' Day."

DETENUS STILL REMAINING UNDER FETTERS

Nariman Pleads For Request To Congress Ministries To Deliver Ultimatum For Release

"FOR SEVERAL YEARS THE CONGRESS AND OTHER POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS UNDER ITS AEGIS HAVE CLAMOURED FOR THE UNCONDITIONAL RELEASE OF ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS IN INDIA. IT IS IN THEIR CAUSE THAT THIS DAY, WHICH IS KNOWN AS THE POLITICAL PRISONERS' DAY IS OBSERVED EVERY YEAR TO KEEP THE EMBERS GLOWING."

Thus declared Mr. K. F. Nariman speaking at a huge meeting, held at Chowpatty on Sunday evening to observe the All-India Political Prisoners' Day.

Continuing the speaker in an impassioned address related how Mahatma Gandhi, who had several audiences with the Governor of Bengal, had obtained an assurance from the Government of that Province to the effect that the release of all the detenus would be accomplished in a very short period, though by gradual stages.

Mr. Nariman pointed out that, though a year had elapsed between the pledge and now, barring

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 3)

Palestine Proposals Condemned

ARAB DEMANDS MUST BE ACCEPTED

Resolution By Ahrar Conference

Scenes of enthusiasm were witnessed at the 3rd session of the Ahrar Conference on Sunday evening.

Impassioned speeches were made. "Inquilab Zindabad", "Congress Zindabad" and similar slogans were often interspersed with the cries of "Hindu-Muslim Unity Zindabad". Appeals were made for Hindu-Muslim Unity, and it was pointed out that to regard the Hindus as rivals and enemies was the policy of the fool and the coward; rather were it heroic and more in harmony with Islamic ethics to take concerted action against alien rule.

A resolution was moved by Moulana Husain Ahmed Madani condemning the White Paper proposals for the partition of Palestine, and, strongly criticising the continuous breaking of pledges and also the policy of delay.

The Maulana narrated the incidents which led the Indian Muslims to join the British forces in 1914. There was a definite assurance that the Holy Places of Palestine would not be partitioned. The history of British policy in Palestine was a history of broken pledges and dishonoured promises.

Then the speaker referred to Lord Allenby's statement that the help of the Muslims in winning the war was the biggest ever since the Crusades. Then, Sheriff Hussain, the then Governor of Medina, was promised that a Federation would be formed of all the Arabic-speaking countries of the Hedjaz. But the Federation did not materialise.

In the teeth of many promises, explicit and implicit, Palestine was sought to be broken up into Jewish and Arab territories. The consequences of this were grave, far-reaching. He made an eloquent appeal to all true Muslims to regard the protection of Palestine from non-Muslim hands as a religious duty.

BREAK FETTERS OF ENSLAVEMENT

He closed his address saying: "It is the primary duty of every Muslim to break the chains enslaving our own country. Then one by one, by themselves, will fall away the chains of other Muslim countries in other parts of the world. Fight those who have taken away your liberty; it is fool's and the coward's way to fight your own brothers who are as much the slaves of foreign domination as you". (Cheers.)

The following is the full text of the resolution then moved:—

"This session of the Bombay Provincial Ahrar Political Conference considers the proposals contained in the White Paper as opposed to the religious and political sentiments of the Muslims of the world in general, and of Palestine in particular; and warns the British Government against committing the grievous blunder of subjecting the question of Palestine's independence to delay for a period of further ten years. It also urges upon the British Government the necessity of accepting and endorsing all the demands made by the Arab High Committee of Palestine, as otherwise it shall be held responsible for all ensuing unpleasant consequences."

The above resolution which was seconded by Maulana Abul Kasum of Benares was passed unanimously.

The following other resolutions were also passed:—

BRITAIN'S RESPONSIBILITY

(I) "This Conference holds the

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 2.)

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Wanted: One qualified Gujarati knowing Graduate Teacher (History) and one qualified Lady Teacher knowing knitting, sewing etc. Apply stating qualification and lowest salary expected to Principal, Ramji Assar Vidyalaya, Ghatkopar, G.I.P. Rly. (11800)

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Wanted for the Pioneer Public School, Dadar, Recognized two B.T.s or S.T.C.s, for English and Sanskrit or Marathi. Apply Principal stating experience and minimum salary. (11791)

Wanted a trained and experienced Gujarati Head Master strong in English and administrative work for D. N. High School, Anand. Apply stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary expected before the 25th May to the Secretary, Charotar Education Society, Anand. (236)

Wanted Lady Teachers: Graduates with Mathematics, Marathi under graduates and 2nd year trained; with drawing or domestic science preferred. Please apply Secretary, Seva Samiti, Adarsha Wanita Vidyalaya, Margao (Goa). (11786)

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TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of C.I. Pipes 3" x 9'—500 Nos. for immediate delivery on the acceptance of the tender.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on Friday 2nd June 1939 together with an earnest money deposit of Rs. 250/-. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed Tenders for C. I. Pipes.

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APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts in the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, to be filled by the 20th June, 1939:—

(1) Part-time Lecturer in French on a fixed pay of Rs. 100 p.m.
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Applications must reach the Principal of the College not later than 1st of June, 1939. Intending candidates will be supplied on application with the form of application and the memo of information regarding qualifications, etc. (243)

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BENNETT & CO.

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Under instructions from Mr. Phirozshaw Pestonji Ginwalla, the Receiver, appointed in Suit No. 1779 of 1932 (Jaiji Pestonshaw Ginwalla and others vs. Jafaralli Karmalli) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on WEDNESDAY the 24th May 1939 at 5 P. M. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of land with buildings under Survey No. 63 Pot Nos. 13, 11, 45, New N. A. 331 in the village of Danda (Santa Cruz) admeasuring about 1069 (or 985) square yards and bounded on the North by N. A. 193 and Survey No 63 Pot 13, on the South by Survey No. 63 Pot 23 and 12, on the East by Survey No. 63 Pot 23 and on the West by Ghodbunder Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Attorneys for the said Receiver at 51 Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KHOT LANE, GHATKOPAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for Messrs. Devidas J. Desai and another, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Bai Girjalaxmi, widow of Chunilal Mathuradas, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on SUNDAY, the 4th June, 1939, at 10 a.m., (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of land with the messuages, tenements, hereditaments and buildings standing thereon, situate at Khot Lane in Ghatkopar, admeasuring about 706 square yards, bearing Survey No. 172, and non-agricultural Survey No. 17 and assessed by the Ghatkopar Kirol Municipality under Ward "A", House No. 81 and 82B and bounded on the East by the property of Devji Virsey, on the West by a road and beyond that by the property of Ghamna Peraji, on the North by the property of Haji Abdoola Haji Soomer and on the South by a Public Road and beyond that by the property of Mohanji Veljl.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Solicitors, 31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

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The undersigned will, by order of M. S. Rangnekar, Esqr., the Receiver in Suit No. 2065 of 1929, sell at the Chakala Cross in Cosbeachi Rai at the junction of the Andheri Marol and Chakala Roads, a mile from the Andheri Station on the road to Marol, immovable properties at BANDRA, KONDITA, VIHARAOLI and CHAKALA (COSBEACHI RAI), bearing Lot Nos. 1 to 4 (as described in particulars and conditions of sale) on SUNDAY, the 28th May, 1939, at 4-30 p. m. and properties at Motabag and Versova bearing Lot Nos. 5 and 6 on SUNDAY, the 4th June, 1939 at 4-30 p. m.

All the properties bearing Lot Nos. 1 to 4 will be sold on Sunday the 28th May 1939 at 4-30 p. m. at the Chakala Cross in Cosbeachi Rai at Andheri one after the other and if all these lots are not sold on that day, the lots unsold and Lot Nos. 5 and 6 will be sold on Sunday the 4th June 1939 at 4-30 p. m. at the same place.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira & Divan, Attorneys for the Receiver, 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

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Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction this day, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the ground floor of Khatau Building, Marine Street, Fort, near Apollo Street, by order of Messrs. The Bank of Hindusthan Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Maganlal M. Zaveri, the Proprietor of The Sudama Paper Mart:—

One big lot Papers including Skagerack, Tuftare, Royal, Patel bond, Bank post, Badami Indian and Foreign, Duplicating Ledger paper, Creamlaid German, Drawing paper, Glazed printing Indian and Foreign, Cheap Antique, Ivory finish, White and coloured illustrated printing, Card board white and violet, M. G. coloured, Tiles, M. F. Green cover paper, Manilla brown and craft raping paper, Golden Tea paper Creamlaid foolscap, Bank Post white, Manifold white and coloured, Air Mail paper, Silver paper, Bookbinding cloth, Black and Coloured inks, etc.

Terms:—25 Per Cent. Deposit.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE HUDSON MOTOR CAR.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction this day, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), near their Auction Rooms at No. 72, Medow Street, Fort, by order of Sheth Manghoomal Hargovindsingh, the Mortagee and on account and at the risk of Choonilal Prabhudas Goradia the Mortgagor:

One Hudson Motor Car No. W498 Sedden body 3 cylinders Seven Seater in running order.

Terms:—25 Per Cent. Deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

What did Mohan—
The Blind Villager
feel when he
WON FIRST Derby Prize?
See RANJIT'S
"THE KICK"
Starring: MADHURI, KUMAR, CHARLIE
Direction: KARDAR
3rd TRIUMPHANT WEEK
TIME:—4-15, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
WEST END

"KING OF THE UNDERWORLD"
Warner Bros.'
Sensational Thriller
EXCELSIOR
4. 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Every Show Brings Fresh Flavour to it!
HUNS' PICTURES
"A BOTTLE OF BRANDY"
2nd Week at MAJESTIC
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10
HOLIDAY MATINEES AT 1-45
Distributors:—
FAMOUS PICTURES, Bombay 4.

RUNNING TO PACKED HOUSES —amidst APPLAUSE of the CROWDS
BAJI PRABHU DESHPANDE
—A HISTORICAL EPIC—
CENTRAL
CINEMA:——:GIRGAON
3 Shows To-day: 4-30, 7-15 & 10

THE ONLY GREAT SOCIAL
—NOW ATTRACTING
The PUBLIC of the CITY!
NEW THEATRES'
LATEST SCREEN HIT:
"BARI-DIDI"
Starring: MOLINA PAHARI, MENAKA, NAWAB, JAGDEESH, CHANDRABATI
Director: AMAR MULLIC
2ND SENSATIONAL WEEK
ROXY
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 35 (Mon.	17 15 Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon	21 15 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 03
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:

London—Bombay (Juhu)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—London

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departures from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Colombo

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m.

Departure from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 6-15 p.m.

Bombay—Trivandrum—Trichinopoly

Planes call at Goa, Cannanore and Trivandrum.

Departures from Juhu: Monday 8 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Wesdnesday, 3-15 p.m.

Bombay—Poona—Kolhapur

Departures from Juhu: Monday, and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu:—Monday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Colombo—Bombay (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Singapore and Australia

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Hongkong China and Japan

Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Delhi

Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior.

Departures from Juhu: Monday and Thursday, 6-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tuesday 1-55 p.m.

Bombay—Kathiawar

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 10-45 a.m.

"We Mortgaged Our Patrimony: We Pawned Our Ornaments"

BIHAR LAND-HOLDERS' TALE OF WOE: MEMORANDUM TO PREMIER

PATNA, May 20.

The declaration that as a result of the Rent Reduction Officers knocking out a very great portion of the arrears of rent the landholding community of the province has been plunged in acute distress and is in danger of being wiped out is made in the course of a largely signed memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister of Bihar on behalf of the Zamindars.

The memorandum runs: "We the members of landholding class, men and women, are in sore distress owing to the stoppage of rent. In most parts of the Province absolutely no realisation has been made in 1346, not more than 25 per cent. had been realised in 1345, not more than 50 per cent in 1344 and not more than 75 per cent. in 1343. Even these realisations were made after indulging in expensive rent suits The Rent Reduction Officers have knocked off a very great portion of arrears. All these four years we had to pay revenue to the extent of 7 crores and cess to the extent of 3 crores in which the share of a raiyat's cess alone is a crore and a half. We tried our best to pay Government revenue and the demand of public works, cess, etc. We mortgaged our patrimony. We pawned our ornaments, we sold our family heirlooms.

"We even are ready to sell away our houses where we or our children live. But now the economic condition is such that there are no purchasers of our lands or houses and there is none to advance us money. The distress gold has all been exhausted. The danger is that our whole patrimony might be hammered out for a song.

"With the collapse of our class, the whole economic fabric of the country would go down with a fearful crash. The peace and order of the country would be jeopardised. This state of affairs had never come to pass since 1793. It would be a sad commentary on the ability of the National Government that within two years of its coming into power, it has undone the work of generations and brought the whole country into a state of indescribable distress.

"We appeal to you in the name of Ahimsa and Satyagraha to save the situation."—United Press.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTICS CONTINUES

League Opium Board Holds World Political Changes Responsible

SIMLA, May 20.

The illicit traffic in opium continues to supply the demands of drug addicts, though the sources from which this traffic draws its supplies are not to be found in the legitimate manufacture in licensed factories, according to the Permanent Central Opium Board of the League of Nations.

The chief difficulty, in the opinion of the Board, is not a technical one. The danger threatening the future of its work and, thereby, the international control of narcotics "is not due to the ambiguities of the Geneva Convention, but to the political changes that are taking place throughout the world." The Board, therefore, considers that it would be well for the contradicting parties to consider carefully what steps should be taken to keep or win back for the Board the full support of countries that are estranged from the League of Nations.

The Board has now been in existence for ten years. Its activities were at first regulated by one Convention to which 27 States were parties; at the present time, it acts under two Conventions, to which 63 countries are parties apart from the 100 colonies and dependencies. Further, the number of statistical reports received has increased from 1,021 in 1929 to 1,531 in 1937.

The Advisory Committee on the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs is at present composed of representatives of the following countries: United States of America, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Greece, India, Iran, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Siam, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

On January 16, the Committee renewed for three years the terms of office of the countries represented on the Committee. In addition, at the request of the Hungarian Government the Council invited Hungary to be represented on the Committee for the same period.—United Press.

KANDY OR COLOMBO?

SIMLA, May 20.

Opinions are divided, it is understood, on the question of the transfer of the Headquarters of the Agent General of India in Ceylon from Kandy to Colombo. Kandy being in the central position in Ceylon the Agent General is easily approachable by the working classes. But if the Headquarters be transferred to Colombo he may keep himself in close touch with the Ceylon Government. Decision on this question has not yet been arrived at.

It may be recalled that for some time past there has been a suggestion that the Headquarters of the Agent should be transferred from Kandy to Colombo.—United Press.

NOMINATIONS TO ACCOUNTANCY BOARD

SIMLA, May 20.

It is understood that 32 nominations were received by the Secretary, Indian Accountancy Board for the 12 seats on that body till May 15 which was the last date for nominations.

These 12 seats have been allotted to six constituencies, the province of Madras and the States of Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore getting 3 seats, the province of Bombay and the Western India States getting 3, the provinces of Bengal and Assam 3, the United Provinces, Bihar, Central Provinces and Berar and Orissa 1, the Punjab and the N.-W. F. P. 1, Sind, Delhi Ajmere-Merwara 1. The election will take place on June 19.—United Press.

When Insurance Act Comes Into Force

SIMLA: May 20.

It is understood that a final form is being given to the Insurance Rules as the Insurance Act is coming into force on July 1, 1939.

The Insurance rules were published in draft form to elicit opinion from commercial bodies and other interested people and the final rules have been drafted taking into consideration the suggestions that had been since received.

It is understood that some more staff will be recruited through the Federal Public Service Commission in addition to the staff that has been already recruited.—United Press.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 22 December, 2016

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc|s)

8 a.m. Garbas and Bhavgeets. 8-20 News in English. 8-30 Sindh Bound-Wave. 8-45 Orchestral melodies.

12-30 p.m. Mirabai's Bhajan. 12-40 Karim Khan. 12-45 G. D. Agni. 1 Market rates. 1-10 Mutual understanding. 1-25 Komalri Asavari. 1-30 Music. 3-30 Classical v. Light Music. 4 Instrumental quartet. 6 Eknath Hatisker. 6-10 Orchestral Hits. 6-20 Shajahan. 6-30 For Children: Gujarati. 7 Premanand Jayanti (Gujarati) by Ambalal Jani. 7-15 Shajahan. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 Money for Nothing, a B B C broadcast. 8 Recorded sketch. 8-55 Local news & announcements. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News in English. 9-35 Band of the Bombay City Police. 10 Paul Robeson: Bass. 10-10 Band of Bombay City Police. 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc|s)

8 to 9 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 and 3-30 to 4-30 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

61.46 metres (4,880 kc|s)

6 p.m. Sawai Gandharv. 6-30 to 9-35 As in Bombay 1. 9-35 Variety programme. 10-30 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc|s)

7-30 a.m. Abdul Waheed Khan Chishti Sabiri. 7-50 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 7-55 Zohra Jan of Ambala. 8-10 News in Hindustani. 8-20 News in English. 8-30 School Broadcast.

1 p.m. Songs with a Story, 1. 6 News in English. 6-10 Radio Orchestra. 6-20 Two Ghazals of Ghalib by Valayat Khan. 6-35 Zohra Jan. 6-50 Sarod recital. 6-55 Abdul W. K. Chisti Sabiri. 7-15 Fear of Unknown. 7-30 For Villagers. 8-15 Jibril-O-Iblis. 8-30 Zohra Jan. 8-45 Valayat Khan. 9-35 Lord Bentinck, by Khurshid S. Ahmad. 9-50 Abdul W. K. Chisti Sabiri. 10-5 Zohra Jan of Ambala. 10-15 Valayat Khan.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc|s)

7-30 to 9-5 a.m. As in Delhi 1. 1 p.m. Northern Evening from Burbleton (B B C Programme). 1-30 Sans Souci.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc|s)

6 to 6-20 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 6-20 Abdul W. K. Chisti Sabiri. 6-45 Gat Tora on Tabla. 6-50 Zohra Jan of Ambala. 7-5 Valayat Khan. 7-15 As in Delhi 1. 7-30 Abdul W. K. Chisti Sabiri. 7-50 Dadre aur Geet. 8-15 to 9-50 As in Delhi 1. 9-50 Melody Mosaic.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc|s)

7-30 to 9-5 a.m. and 1 to 2 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc|s)

6 p.m. to 7-30 As in Delhi 1. 7-30 to 8-15 As in Delhi 2. 8-15 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc|s)

10-30 a.m. Selection.

12-30 p.m. Variety. 1-30 School Broadcast. 1-45 Musical interlude. 2 Wonders of Science (Bengali). 2-15 For Young Listeners. 5 Variety. 6-10 Ashalata Biswas. 6-25 Mohit Kumar Chatterjee. 6-40 Radhika Mohan Maitra. 6-55 Subodh Ch. Banerjee. 7-15 Radhika Mohon Maitra. 7-30 Bicharak. 7-50 Harimati. 8-5 Innocents Abroad, 4, in Hollywood (Bengali). 9-10 Songs of the Sea. 9-30 Law and Citizen. 9-45 Jack Artin and His Dance Band.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc|s)

10-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc|s)

5 p.m. to 6-10 As in Calcutta 1. 6-10 For Countryside. 7 to 9-10 As in Calcutta 1. 9-10 Dabir Khan. 9-45 Jaharlal Mukherjee. 10 For Assamese Listeners.

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc|s).

2 p.m. Recorded Ragamalas. 2-15 T. Chowdiah of Mysore. 2-45 Nagaswaram New and Old. 6 For Villages. 6-30 Sadhu G. Sastri & Sadhu S. Nya Sastri: Jalatarangam. 7 Mahabharata (Tamil) by A.V. Gopalachariar. 7-15 G. N. Balasubrahmanyam: Vocal. 8 Musical memories. 8-15 Sadhu G. Sastri and Sadhu S. Sastri: Jalatarangam. 8-45 G. N. Balasubrahmanyam: Vocal.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc|s)

7 a.m. In Memoriam: Guru Arjun Dev.

6 p.m. Santa Singh Ragi and Party. 6-20 Bibi Narindar Kaur. 6-30 Ferozabai. 6-50 Ahmadi Khan. 7 Nazar Husain. 7-15 Ferozabai. 7-30 Santa Singh Ragi and Party. 7-40 Light Songs. 8 For Countryside. 8-30 Ferozabai. 8-40 Santa Singh Ragi and Party. 8-50 Bibi Narindar Kaur. 9-35 Utopias. 9-50 Nazar Husain. 10-5 Yadash Ba-Khair. 10-10 Ferozabai.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc|s).

6 p.m. Allah Rakkhibai of Lucknow. 6-20 S. A. Mahadkar. 6-40 Rashke Jahan. 7 Radio Orchestra. 7-5 S. A. Mahadkar. 7-20 Allah Rakkhibai. 7-40 Rashke Jahan. 8 Design for Living. 8-15 Dipali, Ashalata and Vishni Jagesia. 8-30 S. A. Mahadkar. 8-40 Ghazals. 9-40 Allah Rakkhibai. 10 S. A. Mahadkar. 10-20 Rashke Jahan.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc|s)

5 p.m. S. Nataraja Iyer: Vocal. 5-30 Variety. 6 S. Nataraja: Vocal. 6-30 Carnatic Orchestra. 6-45 R. Parameswara Iyer: Vocal. 7-15 Wisdom on Tablets. 7-30 T. S. Rajamanikkam Pillai of Kumbakonam, Violin. 8-15 Madras Light House. 8-30 T. S. Rajamanikkam Pillai of Kumbakonam, Violin. 8-55 Among Nations, 3. 9-10 Records. 9-35 Tito Schipa: Tenor. 9-45 Naturalists. 10-20 Miss Madras (dance records).

Madras—II

60.96 metres (4,920 kc|s)

5 to 6 p.m. As in Madras 1. 6 Choice Tunes. 6-10 Current Causuary. 6-20 Sentimental Songs. 6-25 Self-Sufficiency in Villages (Telugu). 6-35 Duets. 6-45 to 9-30 As in Madras 1. 9-30 Punthottam Mahadeva Iyer: Vocal.

Peshawar Programme

(Broadcasts on 200 metres, 1,500 kc|s, from 7 to 10-30 p.m., relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.).

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. In Town To-night. 8 Best Welsh. 8-55 Masters of Melody. Mario de Pietro. 9-30 News. 9-45 American Commentary. 10 Violoncello recital by Thelma Reiss. 10-25 Sports News and Market Notes.

A RARE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

A nominal investment of Rs. 100 will secure a most profitable Salesmanship in each chief town of India with an initial salary of Rs. 25 P. M., Rs. 15 T. A., 3rd Class Railway fare and 5% discount on the sale of India's most up-to-date, instantly saleable and all previous efficacy world's records breaking preparations viz.,

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BEECHAM'S PILLS will keep you always feeling young and energetic because they will keep your body working regularly and in perfect order. This fine Family Medicine is unequalled for removing and preventing **Constipation, Sick Headaches, Biliousness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite and Flatulence!** Take a dose of Beecham's Pills, the World-Famous Vegetable Laxative TO-NIGHT and see how much better you will be in the morning.....Younger, Brighter, Happier, Healthier!!

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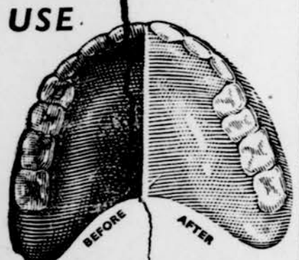
BEECHAM'S PILLS

FALSE TEETH CLEAN AS NEW AFTER 15 YEARS' USE



Even false teeth engrained with age-old stains can be made clean and fresh as new with 'Steradent'—the newly discovered dental cleanser. The amazing effectiveness of this scientific cleanser has been proved by Mr. A. H., who writes: *'Some months ago I bought a small tin, the result seems almost incredible. My teeth were in a beastly state. I have had them about 15 years. I am not quite sure whether they look better than they did when they came from the Dentist but do assure you they are like new teeth.'*

Thousands of people have made the same discovery, as Mr. A. H. False teeth and plates that were black with tobacco stains, and covered with a film of mucin and coated with tartar have been made fresh and clean as new with 'Steradent.' Dull teeth gleam white again. Plates turn wholesomely pink once more. It is so easy to use 'Steradent.' Simply shake a little 'Steradent' into a glass of warm water, and stir well. Leave your false teeth and plates in while you dress or over-night. Don't brush. Simply rinse and your teeth and plates are wholesome and clean—clean where the brush can't reach. 'Steradent' is guaranteed harmless to all dental materials. Sold by all chemists. *Agents:* Atlanta (East) Ltd., 20/1 Chetla Road, Calcutta.

Steradent

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA May, 21.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station.	Temperature Max	Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Total Since 1st April	Difference to normal.
Agra	110	79	—	—	—0.5
Amraoti	108	80	—	—	—0.5
Akola	107	81	—	0.6	+0.3
Ahmedabad	105	79	—	—	—0.3
Ajmer	101	83	—	—	—0.5
Ahmednagar	102	64	—	0.7	+0.1
Ambala	107	73	—	0.4	—0.8
Allahabad	110	83	—	0.4	+0.1
BOMBAY	91	80	—	—	—0.1
Bangalore	90	70	T	6.9	+2.1
Bhopal	103	78	—	—	—
Baroda	99	79	—	—	—
Belgaum	87	68	—	0.4	—2.2
Bijapur	100	73	—	0.5	—0.5
Bellary	99	79	—	1.4	—0.4
Bhavnagar	104	79	—	—	—0.4
Chittagong	88	74	0.7	11.9	+0.5
Calcutta					
Cuttack	104	75	0.1	0.6	—2.4
Cawnpore	114	80	—	—	—0.4
Calicut	90	79	—	—	+1.1
Colombo	86	79	0.3	24.3	+6.5
Cocanada	103	84	—	0.5	—1.1
Cochin	87	79	—	17.0	+6.8
Dehra Dun	101	65	1.2	1.7	+0.1
Delhi	107	78	T	—	—0.7
Dehra I Khan	107	80	—	0.6	—0.9
Desa	102	77	—	—	—0.3
Dalhousie				3.4	—1.7
Fort Sandeman	92	66	—	1.0	—0.5
Gorakhpur	103	78	—	0.1	—1.3
Hyderabad (Dn.)	106	86	—	0.9	—0.8
Hyderabad (Sd.)	111	76	—	—	—0.1
Indore	101	75	—	—	—0.2
Jhansi	110	83	—	—	—0.3
Jubbulpore	107	80	—	—	—0.5
Jacobabad	113	77	—	—	—0.3
Jaipur	105	78	—	—	—0.5
Karachi	86	78	—	0.1	—0.1
Kodaikanal	72	53	—	6.5	—2.1
Khandwa	106	81	—	—	—0.2
Lucknow	106	78	—	—	—0.8
Lahore	106	74	—	0.1	—0.9
Mysore	92	68	0.3	7.3	+1.4
Madras	101	80	—	5.2	+4.1
Maramagoa	88	80	—	0.1	—
Malegaon	105	73	—	—	—0.4
Mahableshwar	80	60	—	0.7	—1.2
Murree	80	57	—	3.0	—3.1
Mount Abu	85	69	—	—	—0.7
Masulipatam	107	83	—	0.1	—1.3
Mangalore	90	78	—	5.0	+1.4
Mercara	80	65	0.2	1.9	+3.5
Nagpur	111	87	—	0.3	—0.6
Ootacamund	72	50	—	6.0	—1.7
Patna	100	79	T	0.1	—1.0
Peshawar	101	63	—	0.7	—1.8
Poona	96	71	—	0.1	—0.8
Pachmarhi	96	77	—	—	—0.6
Port Blair	83	64	0.3	18.8	+6.8
Quetta	81	47	—	1.1	—
Rawalpindi	103	70	—	1.8	—1.0
Ratnagari	89	79	—	0.1	—0.2
Rajkot	104	78	—	—	—0.3
Sialkot	106	73	—	0.9	—0.8
Srinagar	81	48	—	2.6	—2.9
Sholapur	103	76	—	0.4	—0.5
Simla	72	49	0.1	1.6	—2.0
Surat	90	80	—	—	—0.2
Salem	98	78	—	7.4	+2.2
Trichinopoly	100	80	—	6.4	+2.7
Trivandrum	87	77	—	14.6	+6.2
Vizagapatam	93	82	0.1	0.2	—1.8

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

Poona Weather Report

POONA, May 21.

Local rain occurred in Mysore, a few falls also occurred in Bengal, Orissa, North Madras Coast, East United Provinces and the Punjab Hills. Reports from stations in Assam are wanting.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Jalpaiguri one and half inches; Dinajpur one; Mymensingh three quarters, Chittagong half; Port Blair, Gopalpur, Bahraich, Mysore and Mercara quarter.—A.P.

No Smuggling Of Baroda Liquor

STATE GOVERNMENT TO CO-OPERATE WITH BOMBAY AUTHORITIES

The Information Officer, Baroda, writes:—

As the Government of Bombay have introduced prohibition in the Valod Mahal, and as the liquor and toddy shops of the Mahuva and Vyara taluka of the Baroda State are situated in the border of the Valod Mahal, the Government of Bombay, in order to avoid smuggling of Baroda liquor and toddy into the prohibited area and also to prevent people of this prohibited area going to drink at the Baroda State shops, asked for the co-operation of the Baroda Government.

Upon this the Commissioner of Excise, Bombay and the State Excise Commissioner met on the 28th February 1939, at the Baroda Residency and after discussion decided that the Baroda Government should co-operate with the Bombay Government as shown below. Baroda Government have accepted this.

(1) Sixteen liquor shops lying within 2 miles of the Valod Mahal border will be closed

(2) Nineteen liquor shops which lie within 5 miles of the Valod Mahal border will be rationed.

(3) Eighteen toddy shops situated within 2 miles of the Valod Mahal border will be closed and the number of toddy shops and booths existing at present within 5 miles of the Valod Mahal border will not be increased.

(4) No new liquor or toddy shops will be opened within ten miles from the Valod border and no shops situated beyond will be moved into that area.

In case of smuggling of Baroda State liquor into the prohibited area being proved, the Baroda Government will take action to black-list the licensees concerned.

As decided the liquor shops have been either closed or rationed from 1-4-39, while in case of toddy shops the changes will take place from 1-8-39.

By the above arrangement including 32 shops already agreed to be closed and 51 shops to be rationed in all 66 shops will be closed and 70 shops rationed.

Baroda Debt Conciliation Boards At Work

The Information Officer, Baroda, writes:—

The Debt Conciliation Boards established by the Baroda Government in the Baroda, Vyar Dabhoi, Kodinar and Patan divisions disposed of 46 applications in the month of April 1939.

Debts amounting to Rs. 16,427 due from 24 persons were scaled down to Rs. 9,624.

The percentage of reduction works out to 47.5 per cent.

Organisation Of Travelling Public

All-India Passengers' Day To Be Observed Every Year: Appeal To Join Association

It is essentially felt everywhere that there should be a general awakening in the country regarding the questions of travel and transport and the Federation of Passengers' Association, has thought fit to celebrate a day to arouse and awaken in the travelling public a sense of their rights, privilege and duties.

Thus said the Mayor of Bombay, Mr. B. N. Karanjia, while unfolding the advanced programme of the All-India Passengers' Day in his presidential speech at the "All-India Passengers' Day" meeting, held at the Jinnah Memorial Hall, on Sunday evening.

Referring to the tourist traffic in this country, Mr. Karanjia said that this traffic required special attention, as it led to the development of traffic and commerce and industry. The usefulness of the Passengers' Association in India for tourist could not be disregarded.

EDUCATING TRAVELLING PUBLIC

The following resolutions were then passed by the meeting:—

"This public meeting of the citizens welcome the celebration of the "All-India Passengers' Day" which is organised with a view to educate the travelling public to their sense of rights, privileges and duties and request the Federation of All-India Passengers' Association to organise it every year."

"That in view of the rapid growth of travel and transport throughout the length and breadth of the country, this meeting feels the necessity of organising the travelling public to enable them to voice their grievances and ascertain their rights and privileges and perform their duties towards their less fortunate brethren whilst travelling. In order to achieve this aim, this meeting further appeals to the travelling public to join the Passengers' Associations in various parts of India in large numbers, and send them these organisations to safeguard the interests of the travelling public.

"This meeting also appeals to the various institutions to join hands with Passengers' Association in their respective Provinces and to co-operate with them to safeguard the interest of the travelling public."

AHMEDABAD 'DRY' AREA SCHEME

No Attempt At Smuggling On Any Appreciable Scale

A Press Note on the progress of the Ahmedabad Dry Area Scheme during the fortnight ended 15th April 1939 states:—

The working of the Dry Area scheme proceeded satisfactorily during the fortnight ended April 15 and no attempts to smuggle liquor and drugs from outside into the Dry Area on any appreciable scale came to notice. In all 39 raids and searches were carried out of which 22 were successful and resulted in the detection of 47 offences. Only two important cases were detected during the fortnight.

(1) On 3rd April 1939, the Excise Sub-Inspector, Naroda, received information that some Thakardas from Naroda had brought illicitly distilled liquor from Viratalavdi in Baroda State. He thereupon proceeded to Naroda and on searching a field in that village, found a petrol tin containing about 1 3/4 gallons of illicitly distilled liquor buried under ground. In all three Thakardas were arrested in this case and they are awaiting their trial.

(2) In the other case, the men posted at the Vatwa-Chandola Road junction for surprise road checking detained two Mohammedan suspects, and, or searching them, found a packet containing 8 tolas of opium on one and about a tola of bhang on the other. Inquiries showed that the drugs were purchased from Bareja. Both the accused have been prosecuted and the result is awaited.

The work on the Railway Lines continued smoothly.

During the fortnight 9 permits for the personal consumption of foreign liquor were issued against 4 in the previous fortnight. No fresh permits for the personal consumption of country liquor were granted during the fortnight.

The country spirit shops at Adalaj, Kasindra, Bhuwaldi and Wanch (which are not far from the Dry Area) sold about 47 proof gallons of country spirit during th efortnight as against 22 proof gallons sold at the first two shops during the corresponding period of the preceding year and at the last two shops during the whole of April 1938.

The sales at the Watwa toddy shop increased from 438 gallons in the previous fortnight to 531 during the fortnight under review. The increase of 93 gallons is attributed to the hot weather during which the sales of toddy generally go up.

The number of offences detected during the fortnight was 20 less than that during the preceding fortnight.

Information was received from the Prohibition Department in 15 cases of which 5 proved successful.

Three cases of drunkenness involving the arrests of 5 persons by the Railway Police under section 120 of the Indian Railways Act occurred during the fortnight under review.

On the whole, it may be said that the situation as regards both liquor and drugs was satisfactory.

MINIMUM WAGES FOR LABOUR IN CEYLON

SIMLA, May 19.

The Executive Committee of Labour in Ceylon has accepted the new minimum rates of wages recommended by the Board of Indian Immigrant Labour. The rates recommended by the Board are 45 cents a day for a man in the low country and 47 cents in the mid-country. The Executive Committee it is understood is not altogether pleased with the scale of increase made by the Board, and the question of revising these rates will be taken up as a matter of urgency at an early date.—United Press.

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DIGBOI STRIKERS REMAIN FIRM

The Secretary A. O. C. Labour Union Digboi writes:—

In a public meeting at Digboi Pandit J. N. Upadhya, President of the A. O. C. Labour Union explained the various policies adopted by the Company in their attempt to break the strike. Some 68 men, it is alleged, were hired from a local Contractor for a few hours and sent driving on Motor lorries through the gates of Tinsukia Installation very ostentatiously, and when all the strikers were away to attend a meeting the new recruits walked out stealthily one by one. It is also reported that a certain batch of men are being transferred over and over again from Tinsukia to Digboi and "vice versa" to show that new recruits were pouring in every day in numbers, but this does not appear to have made the intended impression on workers who are still very firm in their stand.

The President warned the company that unless some settlement is made within seven days skilled workers including those who belong to the remotest corner of India would be allowed to go home for an indefinite period.

Stress was laid on the necessity for maintaining peace all along.

Plea For Better Facilities In Moghal Line Ships

The Provincial Haj Committee, N. W. F. Province have submitted some complaints from Hajis regarding the mismanagement of the ships of the Moghul line and the bad food provided for them. Copies of these complaints have also been submitted to Chief Secretary to Government, N.W.F. Province, Government of India, Chairmen, Port Haj Committees, British Consulate, Jeddah and Messrs. Scindia Steam Navigation Company.

Some of the complaints are the late arrival of the ships, the bad quality of the food served, unsatisfactory latrine and bath room arrangements, inadequate water supply and want of special place for prayers. It is suggested that the Moghul line should construct new and fast vessels suited to the Haj Service to give better facilities to the passengers.

Lissenberg's Four Goals

B. E. S. T. BEAT SOUTH KANARA IN SENIOR LEAGUE TIE

A holiday crowd assembled at the Cooperage to see the B.E.S.T. and the South Kanara Sporting Association clash in the First Division of the Harwood League, both teams incidentally being new comers to high League football. The match, if slow, was otherwise interesting and the B.E.S.T. earned their first points by a 4 goals to 1 victory. South Kanara were not disgraced as the score might indicate. They were worthy losers struggling right up to the final whistle. Their forward line showed some clever form in the course of the match. Lissenberg, the fast B.E.S.T. centre-forward, played at the top of his form, all his side's four points coming from him. His last two goals were grand efforts, particularly the last point, where he beat Karkera from a very awkward angle with a spectacular shot.

The B.E.S.T. opened their account in the eighth minute and improved on this when the game was 17 minutes old. Ten minutes before the close of the game Pushparaj reduced the lead, which raised the interest and excitement. Determined endeavours were afoot to get square, but South Kanara were held by Moore and Elliot. Smith in goal also doing his bit. South Kanara's hopes were dashed when their opponents doubled their tally. They, however, kept on fighting gamely, though no luck came their way.

THE GAME

Exactly at 6 p.m. South Kanara kicked off and immediately entered the B.E.S.T. area. Pushparaj after trapping a nice pass marred an opportunity by kicking wide. Play was transferred and Lissenberg worked his way up. He swung the ball out to Adams, who put it over the goal. Nothing materialised from a corner that came to the B.E.S.T. Both goals received visits in turn. South Kanara very nearly went ahead when Smith shakily fielded a shot. He, however, remedied his error before S. N. Shetty could get to the ball.

From the goal kick the Tramwaymen went up, a clever movement between B. Gardiner and Lissenberg culminated in the last-named beating Karkera with a ground shot. The B.E.S.T. were on top for a spell. South Kanara came into the picture and their tricky forwards worried the B.E.S.T. defence. The raiding team were distinctly unlucky not to equalise a hard rising shot from Pushparaj, hitting the upright. The rebound gave South Kanara another opening, but Bengara put the missile on the wrong side of the post. The B.E.S.T. were on the offensive once again and Karkera was proving his usefulness in goal. He, however, made a mistake in the 17th minute when he left his charge with Lissenberg nearer the ball, the latter spurted in and just tapped it past the goalie. For a few minutes more the B.E.S.T. enjoyed territorial advantage. South Kanara then asserted themselves and gave their opponents a deal of anxiety with some clever dribbling. A corner was put behind by Kookra. South Kanara finished the early period pressing, but crossed over two points in arrears.

After the break it was the B.E.S.T. who first raided and Karkera saved a hot shot from Lissenberg, who received a correct pass from B. Gardner. The goalie conceded a corner in saving. The B.E.S.T. failed to make use of the award. The ball went to the other end, and a corner for South Kanara saw nothing materialise. From the clearance the B.E.S.T. got busy and some brainy football was served up by their forward line. D'Souza lost a nice opening through a bit of erratic shooting. A couple of corners did not help the B.E.S.T. The Tramwaymen had to work hard to keep out the South Kanara, who were putting in a late determined effort. Smith was good in goal and three smart saves rightly earned applause. After the B.E.S.T. had received two quick corners. South Kanara went across again and troubled the B.E.S.T. Some fine passing let Pushparaj through and with only Smith to beat he made no mistake. Egged on by this South Kanara sparkled for a while. The B.E.S.T. were not going to lose their hold on the game and got down to business putting the issue safe by carrying their tally to four—two brilliant goals by Lissenberg doing the trick. This adversity did not deter South Kanara and they kept on trying, the B.E.S.T. defence, however, was just a little too good for their raids. They failed to change the score.

RESULT:

B.E.S.T. ..... 4 goals.
S. KANARA S. A. ... 1 goal.

THE TEAMS:

B.E.S.T.:—W. Smith; L. Moore and R. Elliot; R. Gardner, Wilkens and Rana Singh; S. Kolaphker, B. Gardner, S. Lissenberg, M. Adam and J. D'Souza.

S. KANARA S. A.:—S. C. Karkera; M. B. Shetty and D. N. Suvarna; U. Narayan, K. J. Salian and G. R. Kanchan; K. N. Bengara, S. R. Shetty, S. N. Shetty, J.C. Pushparaj and N. Kookra.

Referee:—Mr. Hudson.

TO-DAY'S MATCH

Caltex v. Y.M.C.A.: 6 p.m. Cooperage.

Starvation And Misery Stalk Franco Spain

"Suppressing Silent Revolt Of People By Most Violent Means": Truth Behind 'Victory Parade'!

PARIS, (By Mail).
(From Our Correspondent.)

Misery and starvation of the entire people; sabotage of the Fascist war machine; and evermore violent terrorism and repression by the Government—that is a summing-up of daily life in Franco Spain according to numbers of independent French eyewitnesses who have just returned to their own country.

These factors, coupled with rising discontent at the Italian and German activity, have already caused Franco to think more than twice about his Madrid "victory parade", and look like doing it again. For it is reported to-day that Franco is again reconsidering his decision to hold the parade on May 25.

This further delay has been announced without the slightest protest from the British Government. Yet the fact that the Italians would be withdrawn "after the Parade" on May 2, then May 15, then May 25, has been the only excuse for continuing the Anglo-Italian Agreement.

The special correspondent in Franco Spain of the French Nationalist paper, "L'Ordre", has given striking testimony on conditions there. "Misery and pauperism", he writes, "far from diminishing, increase. In Barcelona, Catalonia and Aragon the food queues are longer than ever, and the bread ration is less than it was during the war. Meat is rare everywhere, while in Castille and the Asturias it is virtually unobtainable. Sugar is an expensive luxury, while coffee is measured out in jeweller's balances....

"Last week there were eight bomb attacks in Madrid. Yesterday a bomb was found near one of the most important mines in the Asturias. In Oviedo and Guipuzcoa there are dozens of cases of sabotage in the factories and on the railways.

"The Government is doing everything possible to suppress this silent revolt by the most violent means, and the semi-military phalangist organisations carry on the work of repression without the slightest pity".

Further evidence of the operations of Italian troops near the French border has been provided by the pro-Franco writer, Bertrand d'Alland, who has just returned to Paris.

"INTOLERABLE INSULT"

He states: "There is one indisputable fact. That is that 25,000 troops are to-day massed near La Linea and Gibraltar, commanded by two generals trained at our staff college. In the same region military and Italian and German 'planes from Logrono and Vitoria brought there.

"Nor do the officers in command make any secret of their intentions. For them the occupation of Gibraltar constitutes an "intolerable insult', and they even speak of a land where 'an oppressed Spanish minority calls for help to the Motherland'. No doubt they mean French Oran".

Sirohi Protest Against Bharatpur Repression

(From A Correspondent.)
SIROHI, (By Mail.)

Under the auspices of Sirohi Rajya Prajamandal, a public meeting was held in Sirohi at the 'Azad Maidan' on Wednesday to protest against the repressive policy of the Bharatpur State authorities. Shree Pukhraj Singhi and Sobhagmal Singhi condemned the action of Bharatpur State authorities in arresting Shree Deshraj and others. Shree Dileep Singhi and Dhanraj also spoke.

A resolution was passed protesting against the repressive policy of the Bharatpur authorities and congratulating the workers for their brave stand.

AID TO DEMOCRATIC GOVT.

Machinery To Measure Public Opinion

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, (By Mail.)

A picture of the day when machinery for measuring public opinion as an aid to democratic government may be employed by governments of all enlightened countries was drawn by Dr. George H. Gallup, founder of the American Institute of Public Opinion, when he arrived here from America recently.

Dr. Gallup has come to England to study the progress being made by the British Institute of Public Opinion, which employs his methods and publishes its results in the "News Chronicle".

From England he is going to Paris to see experiments being made there in opinion measurement, and also to discuss the question of taking surveys in Denmark.

"We hope eventually", Dr. Gallup told a "News Chronicle" reporter, "to be able to ask the same questions on subjects of world importance in all democratic countries and to publish the results on the same day, so that statesmen may hear the genuine voice of the nations speaking."

Already in the United States the technique of public opinion measurement is looked upon as a new arm of government, and several Government departments are contemplating using it for administrative purposes."

Only 37 years of age, Dr. Gallup is regarded throughout the United States as the bona-fide mouthpiece of the American people.

Quiet spoken and gentle in manner for all his 6ft. 4in., he is extremely modest of his accomplishments.

"Public opinion measurement", he insists, "is still an infant science. It is true we have predicted some 130 State elections with seldom an error of more than 3 or 4 per cent., but we don't pretend to be infallible.

INTENSITY MEASURE

"We are continually experimenting and trying to improve our technique. Recently we have been trying out ways of not merely showing trends in public opinion, but in measuring the intensity of opinion".

Dr. Gallup thinks that people in America are inclined to put too much faith in the science. On the other hand he feels that in England the public is still unduly sceptical.

"My advice to English people", he said, "is not to scoff at the efforts of the British Institute of Public Opinion, but to study the results and reserve their judgment".

Last night Dr. Gallup set out on a sentimental journey. He is on his way to visit Netherbury, near Dorchester, whence his English ancestors came.

In 1640 John Gollup—that is how the English branch of the family still spells its name—a sea captain, sailed to America and took part in a battle with Indians in Boston Harbour and finally founded the American side of the family in Massachusetts.

On his last visit to Netherbury in 1932, Dr. Gallup found an ancient inn sign of the Gallup Arms, the local inn, which he proudly carried back to America with him.

Mrs. Gallup, who is accompanying her husband, has two objects—to visit the Caledonian Market and as many antique shops as possible.

PANCHAYAT GHAR IN GONDA

(From Our Correspondent.)
GONDA, May 18.

Pandit Kamla Prasad Shukla, Chairman Rural Development Association accompanied by R. S. B. Nanden Singh and the Rural Development Inspector inspected sites in Andhiari centres to build a Panchayat Ghar. Finally Karonhanath was selected and the construction has started. This is the fifth Panchayat Ghar which is under construction. The activities of Rural Development Association Gonda are so good and encouraging that about 14 centres have applied to the Rural Development Association to accord them sanction to build Panchayat Ghar. There are only 22 centres in this district. Nearly 80 wells have been constructed under the supervision of the Rural Development Association Gonda.

Women's Hockey

VINCENT CLUB UNLUCKY

Killedar Cup Final Drawn

Dame fortune alone can be blamed for a replay in the final match of the Killedar Cup Hockey Competition for Women, as critics were unanimous that the tie on Sunday should have been won by the Vincet Club, a charming and clever string of women hockey enthusiasts. They were better than their opponents, Bombay City "A", a nice side in all departments, and Bombay City must consider themselves lucky to live to fight another day. A one sided first half in which the city could but occasionally get away from defending closed with the Vincent Club a point up, a very poor index of the real game so far. This goal came from Miss I. Wood after some pretty combination work with Miss D. Rose.

In the second period the Vincent Club went on to show their superiority, but just would not forge ahead. On the contrary against the run of play Mrs. Lynn put the teams on terms ten minutes after half time. Enthusiasm and excitement ran high now. Everyone was strained for the decider but to no purpose, the score remained at one all.

The outstanding players on the Vincent Club side were Miss D. Rose, Miss P. Wood and Miss D. Roderick. The first named lass sparkled as outside right, Miss P. Wood never spared herself as a full-back. There was plenty of dash and clever interception in her work. Miss O. Roderick worthily filled the pivot position.

For the city Mrs. Lynn played her usual clever forward game and Miss V. Skill at centre-half did more than her rightful share of work successfully.

RESULT

Vincent Club — — 1 goal.
Bombay City "A" — 1 goal

TEAMS:—

Vincent Club:—Miss H. Wood, Miss P. Wood, and Miss M Parker. Miss M. Pitt, Miss O. Roderick and Miss Constantine, Miss D. Rose Miss O. Mason, Miss J. Tristram, Miss I Wood and Miss E. George.

Bombay City "A":— Mrs. E. Peat Miss D. Mayhew, and Miss J. Moore, Miss B. Pusey-Gay, Miss V. Skill and Miss L. Pusey-Gay Miss C. D'Souza, Miss Morgan, Miss R. Crawley, Mrs. K. Lynn, and Miss A. Cohen.

Referees:—Messrs. De Souza and Kennedy.

GROSSLY UNFAIR AND WRONG

U. P. Govt. Answers Charge: Madhe Sahaba Dispute

LUCKNOW, May 21.

The charge that the Government of the United Provinces have gone back on their own findings in the Madhe Sahaba controversy is denied in a Press note issued by the Government.

The note states: "It has been stated in a certain section of the English Press that one of the two committees appointed by the Government to report on the Madhe Sahaba question was appointed by the present Government. The reference is obviously to the Allsop Committee. This Committee was appointed long before the present Government accepted office, began its proceedings on April 3 and submitted its report to the then Government on June 15th 1937, that is about a month before the present Government assumed office. The assertion that the Allsop Committee was appointed by the present Government is wrong and the insinuation that the present Government has gone back upon its own findings, is grossly unfair."—United Press.

WADHWAN CAMP, (By Mail.)

A summer school was opened here and continued its work for a fortnight. Prominent workers from Gujarat and Kathiawar including Messrs. Vrajlal Shukla, Dinker Mehta and others were invited for lectures.

Labour Opposition To Military Training Bill

An All-Night Sitting Of Parliament: "Babbling Along" Like Tennyson's Brook

LONDON, May 19

Conscription kept members of Parliament up all night.

The cause was the Labour opposition to the money resolution of the Military Training Bill, the Second Reading of which had been earlier carried by 387 votes to 145 after a seven hours debate.

Labour fought the money clauses point by point until the light of dawn was coming through the windows of the House, and when M.P.s went home at 5-15 a.m. the sitting had lasted 14½ hours.

Prospects of an early rising began to fade when Mr. Tom Johnston, member for Stirling and Clackmannan said "Labour will oppose the Bill line by line and comma by comma."

ADJOURNMENT MOTION

At midnight the opposition moved the adjournment on the ground that the money resolution was not enough to permit of a full discussion of what the opposition called "fundamental points."

Anxious to get the resolution through the Government who had their "reserves" behind the scenes won a 255 votes to 108 victory and further awakened the combative spirit in the Labour Party, especially among their Scotsmen.

"ROBBER LANDLORDS"

Points of order occupied much of the proceedings, which were enlivened only by Communist Mr. Willie Gallacher's forthright comments about some of the Government supporters as "robber landlords" and the Government itself as a "gang."

At 2 a.m. there was only one listener in the Public Gallery, a woman, and she appeared from the Press Gallery to be asleep.

At 3 a.m. Labour moved to get the Speaker out of the chair—another way of attempting to force an adjournment—but again the Government Whips were ready and outvoted the Opposition by 177 to 70.

"BABBLING ALONG"

Two phrases which stood out in Labour speeches were: "No Parish council would dare to conduct its business like this." from Mr. Ridley (Lab., Clay Cross), and, at 3-30, "We are going on like Tennyson's brook, babbling along, waiting for inspiration from the other side" (Mr. Beaumont, Batley).

CRIES OF "WITHDRAW"

There was a "breeze" when Mr. Gallacher rose to speak once more

Mr. Liddall, 17 stone Tory member for Lincoln, asked "why this man who is the only representative in the House of a Party should speak so often?"

Mr. Jagger (Labour, Clayton) asked if it was in order for one hon. member to refer to another hon. member as "This man?"

Immediately, Mr. Liddal began to describe Mr. Gallacher as "This hon. member who has so often spoken and who has taken the oath falsely in this House."

The rest of his remarks were drowned in the Opposition uproar and loud cries of "Withdraw."

The chairman, rebuking Mr. Liddall, said he could not make such statements about another hon. member, however much he disagreed with his politics or his views.

Mr. Liddall withdrew his remarks, and Mr. Gallacher resumed.

About 3-45 a.m., Mr. Logan (Lab., Liverpool, Scotland) observed: "There is no provision in the financial resolution for paying for clothing, and as we are not going to pay for it, we shall not have any clothing.

"Therefore, I assume that the camps will be nudist colonies" (Members laughed loudly at this bright line.).

When four o'clock struck, the Secretary of State for War, Mr. Hore-Belisha, was still on the Government front bench, flanked by his Financial Secretary, Sir Victor Warrender, and the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, Mr. R. H. Cross.

Mr George Lansbury sat quietly through it all despite his 80 years.

"LEAVENING OF HUMOUR"

The debate was not without its leavening of humour at regular intervals.

One of the biggest laughs of the morning arose when Mr. Tomlinson (Lab., Farnworth) at 4-20, apologised for addressing the House "without having his teeth in."

Dawn was breaking when Mr. Gallacher rose to say: "If I had the energy and the vocabulary to go on speaking until the House was forced to adjourn and the resolution was withdrawn and the Bill made inoperative I would go on talking."

When he sat down the flow of talk ceased. The Chairman put the motion and the Government carried it by 159 votes to 65.

The Opposition, however, had a final fling by demanding a division on the motion to report the resolution to the House.

The Government's majority was 40 on this occasion, the voting being 80—40.

Formation Of Debt Adjustment Boards

Strange Procedure Adopted By Village Officials: Peasants Kept Out Of Talks

(From A Correspondent.)
GODHRA, May 17.

It is learnt on very reliable authority that Revenue Officer in some districts of Gujarat are busy trying to pack the Debt Adjustment Boards to be appointed by Government under the Bombay Agricultural Debtors' Relief Bill, with Sahukars, Lawyers and other supporters of vested interests without consulting the Kisans and representatives of the Kisan Sabha.

This move of the revenue officials was first brought to the notice of the Kisan workers of the Kaira Dt. They lost no time in holding a meeting of their executive committee and denouncing the practice of the officials and demanding adequate representation for the representatives of the Kisans and Kisan Sabha on these boards.

To begin with, the Mamlatdar of a Taluka issues a circular letter to prominent lawyers, sahukars and other persons whom are eligible for appointment on these Debt Adjustment Boards. For the information of the public a copy of the circular issued by the Mamlatdar of Godhra is set out below:

Godhra, 4th May 1939.

Subject:—Bill to provide Relief for Agricultural Debtors.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that Debt adjustment boards are to be constituted for Godhra Taluka under Sec. 4 (2) of the Bombay Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act 1939. You are therefore requested to state whether you are willing to serve on the said boards either as chairman or member. The appointment will be honorary but suitable Travelling Allowance will be paid to the Chairman and members.

(2) Again under Sec. 4 (6) of the said act individuals to constitute the board may be appointed. You are therefore further requested to state whether you are willing to serve on such board. If so, it may please be stated whether you are willing to work as a salaried officer or an honorary worker. If you desire to work as a salaried officer the appropriate pay that you would like to draw may be stated.

(3) Your age and qualifications may please be reported along with your reply.

(4) The Agricultural Debtors' Relief Bill has been published at pages 117 to 160 of Part V of the Bombay Government Gazette dated 20-2-39. It can also be had for perusal in my office.

(5) As the matter is very urgent you are requested to send your reply by the 10th May 1939 at the latest.

Your most obedient servant,

SHIVSHANKAR JOSHI,

Mamlatdar, Godhra Taluka."

On or after the date mentioned in such a letter the mamalatdar convenes a private meeting of such persons as are found to be willing to work on these boards. No notice of such a meeting is published nor is a general invitation extended to all who would help in the matter.

The general discussion then ensues. The Mamalatdar explains how the whole Taluka is to be divided into circles and how separate committees are to be appointed for adjusting the peasants debts in these areas. The personnel of the Debt Adjustment Boards is then provisionally fixed for these circles and is sent up to the Collector and probably to the Ministers for their consideration and approval.

It is important to note that all this is done behind the back of the millions of poor peasants who are groaning under the debts and oppression of the sahukars who are however, themselves invited to serve on these boards.

It is strange indeed that all these activities should be initiated while the Debt Relief Bill is still being considered by the Select Committee and is likely to take many months before it is adopted as an Act with the sanction of the Goeernor or the Governor-General. In all probability, the Bill could not operate before the beginning of the next year. Why are then the Mamalatdars in such a great hurry to fix up their boards almost a year in advance of the enactment of the law?

HOW TO GET WELL QUICKLY FROM TYPHOID

Doctors will tell you once your temperature falls it's all important to re-build your wasted nerve and muscle tissues.

But your stomach is too weak to digest ordinary foods, the thought of them turns you sick.

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14 As. for a TIN

Agents:— MALGHAM BROS., Bombay.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Shud 3, 1995
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 2, 1358
Parsi: Adar 19, 1308
Hightide: 1.31 14.26
Lowtide: 7.34 20.32
Sunrise: 6h 3m
Sunset: 7h 8m

F WARD D. C. C.

An ordinary meeting of the council of management of the 'F' ward Dist. Congress Committee will take place at the Committee office, Parel Poibavdi to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.).

MANDVI DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An ordinary meeting of the council of "B" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 8-0 p.m. at the Committee's Office. General Meeting of the Members will be held to-day (Monday) at the Union Office at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. M. R. Masani the President will address the meeting.

B.P.C.C's. ADJOURN MEETING

The Adjourn Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

DEVKARAN NANJEE BANKING CO.

Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co., Ltd., will open a Branch of their Bank at Devkaran Nanjee Wadi, Girgaum Road, on May 24.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

BOMBAY, May 21.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Mr. T. E. Streatfield, Secretary, Captain G. D. Chetwode and Captain P. Arkwright, Aides-de-Camp returned from Matheran

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY

"The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 13th May 1939 was 362; of these 223 were males and 139 females."

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"The King of the Underworld". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Ware Case". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bari-Didi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Duniya-Na-Mane". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Only Way". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Savitri". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m.
WEST END—"The Kick". Time as usual
NEW EMPIRE—"The Saint Strikes Back". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Baji Deshpande". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sitara". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Devata". Time as usual.
MAJESTIC—"A Bottle of Brandy". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"There's That Woman Again". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Fast Company". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

IN AID OF CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

The Hon. Secretary of the Indian Picture Silver Jubilee Exhibition writes:

The Committee of the Indian Motion Picture Silver Jubilee Exhibition and Mr. O. D. Harder will give the profits of the Exhibition of to-day Monday, to the Children's Aid Society.

It is hoped that Citizens of Bombay will visit the Exhibition in large number and thus help the good cause. Entrance Fee:
Adults: As.2/-
Children. Anna 1/-

Viramgam May 19. Mr. Lalchand Shah a Congress Worker of Viramgam has presented to the Taluka Congress Committee of Viramgam an oil painting bust portrait of the late Shri Manilal Kothari.

VICTIM OF MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT

Late Mr. Taher Ali Abdul Hussain

Tragedy overtook a wealthy Borah merchant of Bombay while he was returning home from a week-end trip on Sunday evening in his luxury car.

Taherally Abdul Hussein who was driving his powerful automobile, it is stated, met with a fatal accident when the car which was being driven at a high speed got out of control and dived down the precipice between the steep undulating portions of the Bombay-Agra Road.

The victim, it appears, was pinned underneath the windscreen of the car and his head was severely fractured.

His shouts and groans attracted the attention of passing motorists who extricated him from the wreckage and after administering first-aid brought him down to Bombay where he was taken to the Charak Clinic, for treatment.

Dr. Cooper was hastily summoned and an operation was immediately performed; but, in spite of the best surgical assistance the unfortunate merchant succumbed to his injuries late on Sunday evening. His relatives who were informed of the accident were present at his bedside.

The Lamington Road Police are making inquiries into the cause and nature of the accident.

Provincial Motor Transport Union Formed

A large gathering of the Bus and Lorry Owners of Bombay, held on Wednesday evening at Masjid Bridge Road passed the following resolutions unanimously.

(1) Formation of Provincial Motor Transport Union at Bombay.

(2) A provincial committee with Mr. K. F. Nariman as its president, for carrying out its functions and duties with powers to co-opt.

(3) To affiliate the Provincial Motor Transport Union with the All-India Motor Transport Fedetion.

The President Mr. Hishamuddin, in the course of his speech, explained that the policy of the Central Government, underlying the Motor Vehicles Act 1939, is mainly aimed at the protection of Railway interests and its various departments. Touching the question of Constitution, Control and Replacement of solid tyres under the new Act, he stated that the Government is taking advantage of the poverty of the people of this trade and thus wish to eliminate individual owners by putting heavy taxes and other restrictions which, though minor in the opinion of Government but go a long way off for an individual bus or lorry-owner to deprive himself of his two meals.

Concluding he advised the drivers not to drink when they are on wheels of lorries.

THE FRONTIER MAIL

A Further Facility For Passengers

The B. B. and C. I. Railway has pleasure in announcing that with a view to assisting communication, special arrangements have been made for the transmission of telegrams from Bombay or Delhi to First and Second class passengers on the Frontier Mail. Such telegrams will be accepted only at Bombay Central and Delhi Queen's Road (B. B. and C. I. Metre Gauge Goods) stations and will be sent to suitable stations between Ratlam and Bharatpur inclusive for delivery to the passenger concerned.

Ordinary rates will be charged for telegrams transmitted under this arrangement except on Sundays and holidays and between 21 hours and 3 hours when express rates will be charged.

A special address code is available for the use of those persons wishing to avail themselves of this service and enables such telegrams to be sent at reduced cost.

Here then is another facility for passengers travelling by the Frontier Mail, a train famous throughout India for the past eleven years.

In this connection it is of interest to note that a study of the latest Railway Time Tables shows that this train preserves its unbroken record and is still India's fastest daily service.

Unemployed State Subjects' Association

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), (By Mail).

Dr. Jaya Surve Naidu (son of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu) is taking keen interest in working up the Hyderabad Unemployed State Subjects' Association which has been established to bring together all categories of Mulki unemployed.

The newly formed association it is said, will try to investigate the scope and chances as well as the avenues of employment and to negotiate with respective bodies for employment and to inculcate a sense of comradeship, solidarity and mutual aid amongst the unemployed of all categories and all communities.

Mr. M. N. Limaye, B.A., LL.B., who has just returned to India from Europe, has received a Diploma in Physical Training from the Reichs Akademie fur Leibesu bungen Berlin. He has also won the Reichssportfeld Medal for Funfkampf. He has also received a Diploma from the famous Sokol Institute in Praga. He has visited many physical and military training institutions in Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, England, France and Italy.

CLASH BETWEEN VILLAGERS AND SATYAGRAHIS

BOMBAY, May 20.

The Arya Publicity Officer-in-charge wires from Barsi:

According to the Police of Paranda a clash did occur a mile or so away from Paranda between satyagrahis and Mahomedan villagers who intercepted and attacked them 'en route.' The Police claim that their intervention saved further trouble and that they went upto the British border where the satyagrahis, the Police alleged, wanted to go back.

This is the fifth jatha offering satyagraha at Paranda.

A well-attended meeting of Barsi townsmen was held last night when a resolution was passed condemning the "unprovoked attack on unarmed, defenceless, non-violent satyagrahis near Paranda".—United Press.

PREPARING FOR NEW DRIVE

BOMBAY, May 20.

The Officer-in-charge, Satyagraha Publicity wires to the "United Press" from Sholapur:—

A large jatha of Arya volunteers numbering about 94 arrived from Rohtak yesterday evening and were given a reception. They were taken from the station in a procession to the Arya Head Quarters which is now busy preparing for the next drive.—United Press.

Medical Administration In Hyderabad State

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), (By Mail.)

According to the latest administration report of the Medical and Public Health Department of the Nizam's Government ending with October 1937 several schemes of far-reaching importance were under the consideration of Government as usual.

These schemes consisted of providing T. B. Sanatorium and two T. B. clinics, registration of medical practitioners, scheme for the establishment of an opthalmic hospital, establishment of a mental hospital and reorganisation of police hospital.

'Forward Bloc' Formed At Agra

(From A Correspondent.)

AGRA, (By Mail.)

At a meeting recently held the Leftist Congressmen of Agra decided to join the "Forward Bloc" initiated by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose. Over sixty Congress workers drawn from all the wards of the city attended the meeting and formed the "Forward Bloc".

The local Congress Socialists have in a Press statement expressed their difference of opinion with their General Secretary Mr. Prakash and have requested him to convene an All-India Party Conference to ascertain the trend of Socialist public opinion. They have also urged Mr. Subhas Bose to call a joint conference of all Leftists of the country to give the bloc final organisational shape and a clear-cut policy of a united fighting front of all Congressmen against British imperialism.

"ORGANISE AND AGITATE"

Rotten Eggs Can't Change Fascist Tendencies, Says Nariman

POONA, May 20.

"Fighting fascist tendencies in the Congress and reinstalling democracy in the national organisation—this is the programme of the newly formed "Forward Bloc," declared Mr. K. F. Nariman, speaking to-night under auspices Spring Lecture series.

Mr. Nariman reproved those who were responsible for last night's rowdy scenes during Mr. Snankar Rao Deo's speech and counselled restraint and dignity in expressing their discontent and disapproval of the present state of Congress affairs. He said that the weapon to fight it was not rotten eggs, but the ballot box.

He cited the example of Late Lokmanya Tilak who, by constitutional means, converted his minority into a majority and captured the Congress from which earlier he had been defeated at the Surat session. For that they had to organise and agitate. This would be the function and programme of the recently formed "Forward Bloc".—A. P.

REINSTATE FULL DEMOCRACY IN CONGRESS

Nariman's Advice To Further Cause Of 'Forward Bloc'

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 21.

"Rotten eggs might be useful for a rotten cause. Our cause is good; rotten eggs therefore are of no use. There is a more powerful and potent weapon, and that is the ballot box". Thus observed Sjt. K. F. Nariman addressing a huge meeting at the Tilak Mandir under the auspices of the Vasant Vyakhan Mala last night. Dr. N. B. Khare, ex-Premier of the Central Provinces was among those present.

"Our fight", is for the restoration of democracy which has been momentarily dislodged from the Congress by the fascist tendencies showing their dirty teeth".

Proceeding Sjt. Nariman recalled how great patriots who had once become the idols of the public were down in the estimation of the people to-day, and had to be escorted to safety through a hostile crowd of those very people. How the heroes of yesterday had become practically zeroes of today, was a psychological question, which one should pause and ponder over.

The group power politics, continued Sjt. Nariman, was dominating the Congress organisation today. "Power at all costs" seemed their motto. Instead of Boxer's spirit, the Boxing spirit pervaded all through. It was the duty, therefore, of true Congressmen to fight these tendencies and install the democracy on the high pedestal of the Congress again.

True as had been apprehended, office-acceptance had proved a trap and it had well swallowed the Congress. Whatever had been achieved by way of Provincial Autonomy was really an anna worth in the rupee, and that also a counterfeit coin. What a Swaraj—No, it was a wonderful mirage!

The Parliamentary Sub-Committee had become the Fascist Council. It had pocketed the A.-I.C.C. and over-ridden the President reducing him to an ornamental figure-head.

This could be fought, thought Sjt. Nariman, but the great political tragedy was that Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, who seemed by far the greatest opponent and critic of Gandhism, as could be seen from his writings, did not act as he felt and thought. In that the Pundit had become the greatest political mystery of the day.

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, however, after passing through all the vicissitudes and mental conflict, has now come out with his "Forward Bloc". Its first and foremost aim was to reinstate full democracy in the Congress by democratic methods. Congress must needs be made the "vox populi" and not 'vox' this individual or that group.

Sjt. Nariman concluded with an appeal to join and further the cause of the "Forward Bloc".

Sjt. K. B. Deshmukh, M.L.A., who presided, brought the meeting to a close after suitable remarks.

ONE OF WORLD'S FINEST RAILWAY STATIONS

Scheme For Renovation Of Bombay's Victoria Terminus

The G. I. P. Railway which has always been eager to provide the maximum comfort and amenities to the travelling public, has embarked on a scheme of renovating and improving Victoria Terminus, its headquarters station in Bombay. Victoria Terminus is famous throughout India and abroad, and is considered, from an architectural point of view, one of the finest railway stations in the world. In keeping with the times a modernistic touch is being given to it without clashing with the existing Italian Gothic style of the structure.

When completed the improvements will admit more light into the station and will permit a freer flow of the passengers that pass daily through the station.

The entire frontage of the building has been thoroughly cleaned thus revealing the ornate pattern of the carving, tracery and statuary, and the whole of the interior is being similarly treated. The concourse of the old station has been provided with a new flooring and more light is being admitted by the use of glass in the roof.

The existing bookstall is being removed from its present site and is being replaced by a modern circular stall. Indication boards on the new station are being changed, and electrically controlled boards provided which will enable the public to spot their trains more easily.

The Third Class Booking Hall is also being completely transformed. The Booking Office itself has been modelled on the booking office of a very up-to-date Continental station. The old style tea stalls for Hindus and Mahomedans are being converted into modern looking kiosks where service will be as easy as at a London coffee stall.

The flooring of the entire Hall has been renovated and modern lighting with concealed wiring has been installed. Taps for washing have been provided also and some bathing cubicals will be added in the near future.

Instruction Through Basic Craft

New Curriculum Prepared Along Wardha Lines Recommended

The First Idar State Teachers' Conference met under the auspices of the Idar State Teachers' Association at Idar (in Western India) lately under the presidentship of Mr. P. A. Inamdar, Director of Public Instruction, Idar State, and a Director of World Federation of Education Association.

Delivering the inaugural address at the opening of the Conference, the President dwelt upon the urgent need of bringing into force the new curriculum prepared along the Wardha lines with a definite aptitude for primary education.

EDUCATION THROUGH BASIC CRAFTS

He also emphasized the importance of imparting instruction at the primary stage through a suitable basic craft and of giving a vocational bias to secondary education also. He explained the objects with which various subjects were included in the new curricula and showed how an all-round development of the child is aimed at and how it would train the child to be a useful member of the society. He appealed to the teachers to be selfless and to devote themselves heart and soul, to their duties and do hard and honest work, not for themselves and their employees but for the children—the future nation to which they owe a sacred debt which they have to repay in this way.

PREVENT WASTAGE

After the inaugural address, the Conference divided itself into primary, secondary and adult education sections. The Chairman of the primary education section referred to the problems of primary education explained the importance of the study of child psychology and pleaded to the teachers to make a deep study of the newly prepared departmental scheme of primary education modelled on the Wardha Scheme and to cultivate the qualities that are essential to a teacher. Several papers contributed by primary teachers were read and resolutions were passed. At the meeting of Secondary Education Section, the Chairman deplored the absence of any link between the Primary and Secondary stages and spoke on the need of establishing a link between the two by giving a place to some crafts in the curriculum at this stage to prevent the great wastage occurring at present.

REORGANISATION OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

After the Chairman's address, papers were read and model lessons were given. At the end the President of the Conference Mr. Inamdar made a clear case for the introduction of Basic English and for the reorganisation of Secondary education on lines which will gibe ample choice to the student to select subjects for the Matriculation.

CHOICE OF SUBJECTS

He criticised also the present step of the Government of Bombay in changing a few High Schools to Agricultural and Technical High Schools, as not satisfactory in so far as there would be no choice for students who have no liking or aptitude for subjects provided for and there must be a choice of at least four or five subjects in every school. The Chairman of the adult education section drew attention to the appalling percentage of illiteracy in India in general and the Idar State in particular and impressed upon them the need of conducting night schools for teaching adults to read and write. He explained the methods of teaching to be followed in adult classes. Another speaker also gave a talk at the meeting on adult education. At the closing session of the Conference, papers of general interest were read, and papers read and resolutions passed at the various sectional meetings were adopted. After the closing address by the President, the proceedings of the Conference terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

SPECIMENS EXHIBITED

An exhibition of historical, geographical and science charts, maps and pictures, models, appliances and apparatus of educational value, specimens of sketches, drawings, paintings, paper-cuttings, wood-carving, clay-modelling and handi-crafts, students' hobbies, and demonstration of cottage industries such as manufacture of washing and toilet soaps hair oils etc., was organised in connection with the Conference and was kept open for delegates and visitors during the days of the Conference. There was also a women's section showing specimens of sewing and needle-work knitting, embroidery and glass bead work by women teachers. Specimens of teaching aids and handicrafts in Japanese schools comprised a special section at the exhibition and excited great interest among the visitors. Some of the specimens exhibited were of outstanding merit.

Musical programmes on the radio and a very nice instructive programme of physical training demonstrations given by the Idar High School boys, provided entertainment to the delegates between intervals and at night.

The Conference ended with a dinner in which all the delegates joined without distinction of caste and creed.

COMMUNAL CLASH IN AGRA

AGRA May 21.

Seven or eight persons were injured as the result of a minor Hindu-Muslim fracas here last night near Juma Mosque. It is alleged that when a Hindu marriage party was passing the Juma Mosque the music was not stopped, the processionists not obeying the police. Some Muslim shopkeepers protested against the playing of music as it was time for prayers. This led to a fight in which seven or eight persons received injuries.

The City Deputy Superintendent with a party of police immediately reached the spot and brought the situation under control. Orders under Section 144 Cr. P. C. have been promulgated and peace has been restored in the City.—A. P.

SATYAGRAHIS TAKE HOLIDAY

LAHORE, May 21

For the second time since the Kisan "morcha" was launched, no jatha of Satyagrahis was sent out to court arrest today.—A. P.

"HYDERABAD MARTYRS' DAY"

LAHORE, MAY 21

The local Arya Samajists observed "Hyderabad Martyrs' Day" today, when special meetings were held at which tributes were paid to the Satyagrahis who died in the Gulbarga Jail.—A. P.

METRO
DAILY AT 3:30 - 6:30 - 10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045
LAST 2 DAYS!

SWELL RIVALS TO "MR. & MRS. THIN MAN"
FAST COMPANY
with Melvyn DOUGLAS • Florence RICE
Claire Dodd • Sheppard Strudwick
Louis Calhern • Nat Pendleton
Douglas Dumbrille

WEDNESDAY!

NEW EMPIRE
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THRILLING DETECTIVE DRAMA

WANTED—by the Police!
HUNTED—by Crime Row!
LOVED—by Women!
"THE SAINT STRIKES BACK"
George Sanders
Wendy Barrie
Jonathan Hale
RKO RADIO Picture. Directed by JOHN FARROW. Produced by ROBERT SISK.
Screen Play by John Twist. From the novel "Angels of Doom" by Leslie Charteris.

PROVING POPULAR

NEW PICTURE with NEW STARS —ARUN, SHEIK, ANURADHA, JYOTI

SAGAR'S SINGULAR ACHIEVEMENT

Directed By:
MEHBOOB

Now Showing to Eager AUDIENCES AT

PATHE
LAMINGTON ROAD.
3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
CLIVE BROOK
In GEORGE PLEYDELL BANCROFT'S
"THE WARE CASE"
First Class Murder Mystery with a real kick in the climax!

Mysterious Disappearance Of A Clerk

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mystery shrouds the sudden disappearance of one Mr. B. N. Mallapur, an employee of Messrs Thomas Cook and Son, Bombay, who was entrusted with a sum of Rs. 30,000 to be deposited in the Chartered Bank of India, yesterday noon. A complaint was made to the authorities, who have not yet been able to trace his whereabouts up to the time of writing this report. Enquiries were made at his residence at Santa Cruz but no clue is got so far.

Telephone No. 22037 Telegrams: "CHRONICLE."
Post Box 322. Registered No. B 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 22, 1939

NO CIVIL WAR

That all is not well with the Congress is clear to the most casual observer. But in so far as the trouble is due to party differences rather than personal ones it is difficult to know what precisely are the differences, apart from the greater difficulty of composing them. Mr. Bose still protests that he substantially accepts Gandhiji's principles and policy but has serious differences only with some of his lieutenants who are now in the High Command. Several of Mr. Bose's own supporters find it difficult to accept or appreciate such a proposition. In any case, if his statement about his own policy is accurate, the right course for him was to stay in the Gandhian group, point out precisely what he regarded as errors on the part of the lieutenants whose ways he disliked and get the errors corrected by Gandhiji or the Congress. His formation of a new bloc in the Congress of all the Leftists to out-vote the Rightists who are now in a majority on the basis of a new programme suggests that he differs from the Gandhian school of thought substantially—Gandhiji himself feels that the differences are fundamental. Yet, curiously enough, the new programme which Mr. Bose is struggling to devise is neither so new nor definite as to justify the creation of a new bloc or party, a step which many Leftists themselves dislike.

Not Much Difference

However, now that the Forward Bloc has been formed, the question arises whether it must be a civil war between the Bloc and the Rightists. In his letters to Gandhiji Mr. Bose held out the threat that, if his terms were not accepted and he was forced to resign, a civil war would follow. Does he want to make good the threat now? If so, his programme, as formulated so far, does not warrant any civil war. Stripped of artificial or unsubstantial differences about "revolutionary urge" and all that, his programme does not differ much from that of the Rightists. Outlining it at a meeting of journalists at Cawnpore the other day, he pointed out that the main item in it would be to prepare the country for the impending struggle through the conciliation of minorities, organising volunteers, and mass contact. But how does this differ from the Rightist's programme? With regard to minorities in particular, he said: "Apart from this we would devote our attention to minority problems, particularly Hindu-Muslim question. In spite of assurances given to minorities, and Muslims in particular, through several successive resolutions of the Congress, the fact remains that we have not succeeded in rallying them to a common platform. The announcement of the formation of the Forward Bloc has evoked such favourable reactions from minority communities that we are led to hope that through the instrumentality of the Forward Bloc and its radical programme, we may be able to establish real unity." We cannot imagine any Rightist leader speaking in a different vein. However, if the Forward Bloc succeeds in solving the minority problem better than the Congress has done so far, the whole country will be grateful to it and will not fail to enthrone it in the Congress straightway.

Work Of Ministries

Some say that the chief cause of the present trouble is acceptance of office by Congress. But at the Cawnpore meeting Mr. Bose stated definitely that he did not find fault with the principle of office acceptance but added that "Ministers and Legislators had shown a slackening of speed in implementing the Congress programme and were losing the initiative and being absorbed with day to day administration." Now, it is curious that till a few weeks ago Mr. Bose did not even hint at the charge he is now freely levelling against Congress Ministers. And, as Mr. Saxena points out, Mr. Bose did not formulate any "definite scheme of working the Ministries in a revolutionary manner" while he was President but, on the contrary, was anxious to form Coalition Ministries. However, even now Mr. Bose may formulate a better scheme of work for the Ministries and get it accepted by the A.I.C.C. Only, that and other items of work which he has suggested do not need the formation of a new bloc or party. But if for personal reasons there must be a separate bloc, let not personal differences be made the starting point of over-emphasizing or creating differences in principles.

Premier v. Peace Front

In a typically devastating speech in the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George accused Mr. Chamberlain and his Government of being responsible for delaying a pact with Russia and said: "There is a great desire, if possible, to do without Russia. Russia offered to come in months ago and for months we have been staring this powerful gift horse in the mouth. But we are frightened of its teeth. Yet we are not frightened of the teeth of those powerful beasts of prey, who have been tearing down one country after another. We have pacts of friendship with them. We have been shaking their paws." Mr. Lloyd George did not by any means exaggerate when he thus set forth the significant contrast in the attitude and activities of Mr. Chamberlain. Nor could the whole case against the British Government have been put better and more correctly. Mr. Neville Chamberlain tried to meet Mr. Lloyd George's attack in a long statement protesting goodwill and friendship and deprecating any suggestion of any kind of prejudice against Russia.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech is noteworthy in one respect. With amazing hardihood he insinuated that it was actually the Russians who were guilty of obstinacy in connection with the negotiations! How far this charge is true and how far Mr. Chamberlain's defence of his own policy and attitude is justified are answered by opinions expressed in the Commons and outside on the subject after his speech. Mr. Lloyd George or, for that matter, the whole opposition, was not alone in demanding a change in policy. Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden both pleaded for a more pro-Russian attitude. The reaction of British papers is even more significant. Why, even an ultra-Tory journal like the *Daily Express* bluntly declared that "the public wants the alliance. Only the Government hesitates." It is clear that the British people, including supporters themselves of Mr. Chamberlain, agree with Mr. Lloyd George. Add to it the fact that France and even Rumania, let alone Turkey, are anxiously awaiting an end of British obstinacy. The conclusion is plain and undeniable: Mr. Chamberlain is, paradoxically, defying the very Peace Front that he is trying to establish, that the reason for it is the contrast to which Mr. Lloyd George drew attention. Mr. Chamberlain is imperilling peace because of his dislike for Russia.

Parsis And Prohibition

By A Parsi

The Parsis are nothing if not hysterical and at present they have got a major attack of the malady and they are in great ferment on account of the coming prohibition. It seems from the noise that they are making that even the sober among them have caught the infection and have lost their mental balance and are indulging in their favourite pastime, viz, hysterics. Being a Parsi myself I am sure all this froth and bubble will soon subside and the usual sanity and reason take their place and enable them to see things in their proper light.

Unfortunately, some of the so-called orthodox papers, which have also gone into hysterics, either through honest conviction against prohibition, or very probably to revive their declining prestige and reputation, are in a much worse condition, and instead of offering sober and well-considered criticisms and proper guidance, are indulging in invectives against the Government and everyone who expresses a contrary opinion, which adds further fuel to the fire. Such an undesirable policy from their own point of view is very harmful and has made matters much worse for them. Unfortunately, on account of hysteria their judgment is so much warped that they cannot realize what harm they are doing to themselves and how much ridiculous they make themselves before other communities and how much ill-feeling they create, which under the present circumstances they should avoid at any cost.

It is our great misfortune that we possess a small thoughtless and noisy section, who, encouraged by certain papers, are out to earn cheap notoriety, and the community is judged by others from the blatant and vulgar exhibition of bad manners they make in public.

A Great Tradition

Since their arrival and settling in India the Parsis have got on very well with all other communities, Hindus, Moslems, Europeans and others. In some of the Indian States many of them have made a great name for themselves and enhanced the prestige of the community. They have lived in peace and on friendly terms with other communities and contributed more than their share of public good. They were known in old days for their public spirit, their cosmopolitan charity, their business morality, their commercial and industrial enterprise and their adaptability to local conditions, hence their popularity with other communities. These sterling qualities seem to be abating of late as could be judged by recent events.

The most disgraceful scenes created in the public meeting at the C. J. Hall on the 9th and 10th instances by a small number of Parsi hooligans, and which have been universally condemned by all the Parsis except by a so-called orthodox paper, have caused the whole community to look down with shame. The disgrace they have brought on the community and the ill-feelings they have created will take a long time to wipe out. The Parsis, a peaceful law-abiding and a well behaving community are very much upset by the behaviour in public of a few ill-bred and ill-mannered hooligans who did not hesitate to insult ministers of Government.

An Intolerable Nuisance

At the first meeting, the president, the Hon. Mr. Munshi, showed great patience, forbearance and tact under prolonged provocation, though the temper of the audience was very much ruffled. But for his presence there would have been a serious breach of the peace and this vulgar band would have received the treatment it deserved. It is a great pity these fellows were not sent up for trial before a magistrate and taught a lesson. Such men have made themselves an intolerable nuisance in communal meetings and often try to break up meetings for no other reason than that they do not approve of any proposal to be discussed there. Most of these men, who take part in such disgraceful scenes, are willing tools in the hands of a few ringleaders who organise these men, and themselves remain in the background being very anxious to save their own skin. These ringleaders were loudest in their shouts on the first day but when on the second day the audience lost their patience and showed resentment these leaders were the fastest in their run for safety and were first to disappear leaving their tools behind to be marched off to the police station, from where they were unfortunately

(Continued on page 10, col. 4)

Our London Letter

Britain Shilly-Shallying With Russia

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, May 13.

To give you a correct picture of what we have been feeling during the week I will quote here what a French political commentator said the other day about "a second Munich" for the settlement of the Polish "problem." He said: "The present atmosphere is too reminiscent of the days last summer which preceded the dispatch to Prague of Lord Runciman . . . . . It may be that the Pope is hoping to acquire certain advantages for the Catholics in Germany by proposing such a conference. But the effects of such a conference would be disastrous for all that . . . one cannot help wondering whether such a new "Munich" will not provide Mr. Chamberlain with an excuse for postponing any agreement with the Soviet Union. Certain forces are again at work in their endeavour to sabotage European security."

Vatican Move

In London there is a shrewd suspicion that the recent proposals made by the New Pope through his Nuncios in different European capitals were really inspired by the British Government although the British Foreign Office officially pretends to know nothing of the matter. It has been suggested that a Five Power Conference should be held immediately between Britain, France, Italy, Germany and Poland and definitely excluding the Soviet Union from such a conference table. However, the principal doubt appears to be whether the aggressor Powers, Germany and Italy, think it worth while to attend such a conference. In view of the refusal by the British Government of the Soviet proposals for an anti-aggression pact, and the obvious anxiety of the British Government to "sell out" Danzig as quickly as possible, it is thought in some circles that Hitler and Mussolini will decide that they can get all they want without even bothering about such a meeting. The Pope's proposals are in fact the result of the British Government bringing its "second string" into action. The "first string" was Mussolini, who was to have led the "mediation" between Poland and Germany. But the necessity for Mussolini to proclaim his military pact with Hitler last Sunday put him out of court; such an intervention would, it was thought, have been at the moment too crudely obvious to deceive the simplest. Hence the Vatican move. The fact that the intrigue both with Mussolini and the Vatican, of which this is the climax, was in progress, is an important key to the endless delay in the British answer to the Soviet proposals for an anti-aggression alliance, and the final refusal of those proposals by the National Government.

Distrust Of Russia

Mr. Chamberlain's statement on the question of an alliance with the Soviet Union on Wednesday afternoon tried to tell the British public that the British Government had done everything in its power to reach an agreement with the Soviet Union and it was now the turn of Moscow to respond to the clear British attitude. The statement in fact served as one more twist in the vast game of deceiving his countrymen as to the real situation in the negotiations, and the responsibility for the dangerous position to which the Government has brought the country. The press as a whole played into the hands of Mr. Chamberlain by commenting adversely about Soviet's "suspicions" of Britain's intentions. The "Times", with Mr. Chamberlain's statement as its text, refers to the British proposals as "a simple proposition." Instead of concurring with this, says the "Times", the Soviet Government "advanced a more comprehensive scheme, much as when, during the negotiations in the Disarmament Conference, the Soviet representative capped specific proposals for limitation by a resolution of the total abolition of all arms."

Fear Of Complications

The "Times" goes on to give the real game away in sufficiently blatant fashion. Acceptance of the Soviet proposals, it says, "would have aligned Great Britain in an ideological front, which conforms neither to the general outlook nor to the interests of the British people." This is nothing but a diplomatic way of saying that it would have aligned the British people firmly with the Soviet Union at the cost of those intrigues with General Franco, with Portugal and with Japan, which "conform to the general outlook of the City of London." The "Daily Telegraph" in a leading article which is remarkably and significantly critical of the Government states quite frankly that "Mr. Chamberlain, it may be gathered, has rejected the Russian plan because of the diplomatic complication which it might evoke elsewhere, in Spain, we may suppose, or Japan." The "Telegraph" remarks that "Mr. Chamberlain's statement avoided this issue" (referring to the question of Baltic guarantee) "and to the extent left unexplained the exact point of the misunderstanding in this aspect of the negotiations." The "Telegraph" concludes by remarking that it is not "readily understandable" why in view of the urgency of an agreement, the Anglo-French reply to the Russian proposals of April 16 was delayed till May 8.

British Game

On the other hand, the "Daily Herald", the official organ of the Labour Opposition, wrote in a leading article "to represent the two sides as still divided by an unbridgeable gap, to charge the one or the other with complete insincerity, to suggest that either means only to lure the other into danger from which it proposes to retreat itself at the last moment this is to play the Nazi Game." To which it might well be replied that to conceal the simple fact that the Soviet Union has offered a Peace Front of Mutual Assistance which the British Government has refused, and to fail to charge the British Government

(Continued on page 9, column 4.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

China In Geneva

To-day the usual periodical farce will be played at Geneva to give the illusion of life to a body which has long been dead. And, appropriately enough, China has been chosen as the instrument of this make-believe. "The Chinese appeal", says a Geneva message, "is the only big International question which figures on the League Council's formal agenda for the meeting opening on Monday". And we have no doubt that the members of Council will unblushingly insult the Council and China with the same verbal and hypocritical sympathy that has been China's usual lot. And yet China is entitled to positive and active support. For Japan has challenged decency and morality as even Italy and Germany have not. Cynical aggression against China is bad enough as a crime against International law and relations. But Japan is guilty of calculated and vile crimes against humanity too through aerial raids and that worst of all bestialities, the official traffic in drugs. Do not the League Powers and America owe a duty to China? But it was left to Nazi Germany to discharge that duty better than all the Democratic States. What an honourable record for the latter!

British Frightfulness

Our London correspondent sends us extracts from a letter from Jerusalem giving some details of the manner in which the British administration in Palestine is trying to restore peace and order and giving lessons in civilised, humanitarian behaviour. Villages are surrounded for days, men and women are kept separate, both are treated to drenching by fire hoses and, most civilised method of all, the men are also forced to gaze at the sun for hours. These are not isolated instances. Our readers are aware from accounts that have occasionally been received from Palestine that the ruthlessness that the Mandatory Power has adopted to deal with the Arab nationalists has all along been of a particularly ingenious kind. The tragedy is that this ruthlessness will continue against the Arabs whose fundamental crime is that they are fighting for their rights.

Challenge To Congress

The position in several States is getting from bad to worse and Gandhiji fears that Talcher may be worse than Rajkot. In Rajkot, he says, it was the Ruler's word that was broken, while in Talcher it is the Paramount Power's. Pointing out how in Talcher the prestige of the Paramount Power is being used to sustain the admitted evils, Gandhiji concludes that "there is something radically wrong somewhere in all this". That is but too true. But where is the mischief? Congress should discover it and help the States to combat it. The fact is, as Sardar Vallabhbhai stated the other day, all the vested interests are alarmed at their diminishing power in the States and at the growing influence of the Congress. And they are all combining to fight the Congress and its sympathisers in the States. That is a challenge to the Congress which it cannot afford to ignore.

The Wrong Way

A few banks and landlords in Bombay are understood to have informed the authorities that they regard the new property tax as illegal and are referring the matter to the Federal Court, and that meanwhile they are not going to pay the tax. They are following a wrong procedure in pursuing what they consider a good case. The proper way is for them to pay the tax under protest, and demand its recovery if the case is finally decided in their favour. Their refusal to pay the tax now will only bring on themselves the coercive steps authorised under the law for the recovery of the tax. If they regard their resistance as propaganda against Government, we certainly concede to them the right of Satyagraha, though many propertied men have been calling it subversive, but we must point out at the same time that they are misusing the right, as they are using it in self-interest and not in the interests of the public or a great cause.

Wait And See

In response to Gandhiji's conciliatory decision to waive the rights accruing from the Gwyer award, the Rajkot Ruler has suspended his repressive regime and has announced a Reforms Committee with Darbar Virawala as Chairman, to report within a month. From the fact that Gandhiji attended the Durbar which announced the Committee, it may be presumed that the Praja Parishad is not non-co-operating with the Committee. It appears that as the Ruler is now given by Gandhiji to fulfil his December Agreement in his own way, the Parishad will not obstruct him at this stage, but will, of course, reserve its right to accept or reject the Committee's report, just as the Ruler reserves to himself a similar right. We shall wait and see what the report will be without being hypercritical about the preliminaries leading up to it.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Money talks—and the small change you get is back talk.

Humanity is more extravagant with anathema than with praise.

If you would acquire a profound knowledge of men, study women.

Eve invented temptation, but men have monopolized it ever since.

As a rule the man who is always in a hurry has but little to do, with little capacity for doing it.

Love is responsible for two-thirds of the happiness in the world—also for nine-tenths of the misery.

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WITHOUT COMMENT

The British troops are performing acts of 'heroism' and suppressing the Arabs. When they surrounded a village, for instance, Beit Rime, for twelve days, they separated the men from the women. It is not safe to write, as any letter might be censored. But the soldiers beat the men and force them to gaze at the sun for hours. Only last week in Jerusalem everybody who went in the Old City was forced by the soldiers to salute them, otherwise he would get a box .On Friday, the women went out in a peaceful demonstration but were beaten by the police and dispersed with fire hoses and water."

—Letter from Jerusalem.

* * * *

Apropos of the ,'Forward Bloc", Mr. M. N. Roy draws attention to "the contradiction in Srijut Subhas Chandra Bose's original statement and his failure to formulate any concrete programme."

If Mr. M. N. Roy is struck by obvious contradictions, then he has emphatically failed to understand the 'Forward Bloc'.

* * * *

The programme of the "Forward Bloc" had, declared Sjt. Bose at a recent conference in Bengal, two aspects.

Exactly.

* * * *

At a public lecture in Bombay Hindumahasabha enthusiasts resisted the election of a Congressman as President by throwing rotten eggs, in addition, of course, to shouting and abusive.

This conclusively proves, doesn't it, that they are progressing.

* * * *

Commenting on Mr. Chamberlain's speech on Anglo-Russian negotiations, the "Daily Express" of London declares that "the public wants the alliance. Only the Government hesitates".

If Lord Beaverbrooke wants an alliance with Russia then there is something wrong in it. And we almost feel we should support Mr. Chamberlain's hesitation.

* * * *

Lord Baldwin expresses confidence that ultimately "the ordinary people of the world, not excluding those of Italy and Germany, would win".

Even the ordinary peoples of Britain and the Empire?

* * * *

According to the British ex-Premier, "Britain is prepared to resist anyone who bullies his neighbour".

Schuschnigg and Benes heartily concur, let's hope.

* * * *

The Chinese delegate and the U. S. A. expert have alleged before the League Opium Committee that Japanese Consulates are used as distribution centres for drugs which were carried by military lorries and warships.

The League Opium Committee, will, we have absolutely no doubt, take a very, very grave view of the situation—and call for more details at the next meeting a few months hence.

* * * *

But the Chinese, we are bound to say, did take a risk in protesting to the League Council against the opium drug traffic.

For aught they knew, the Powers might have recalled ancient history as a precedent, ruled the protest out of order and, indeed, denounced the Chinese resistance to Japan as another "Boxer Rebellion" involving a larger indemnity in cash, kind and territory.

* * * *

In a broadcast speech to Spaniards, General Franco says, "Let us place our dignity and independence above all".

Not a bad ideal to work for and win back.

* * * *

Speaking at Cuneo as a "postscript" to Turin, Il Duce has threatened that "In case of need, the Italian people will speak".

We hope so, we hope so. As a matter of fact it's already time the Italian people spoke—and acted.

* * * *

"George is afraid that he will be buried alive."

"He needn't worry; he's such a bore that he could work his way out."

King Opens National War Memorial

Tribute To Canada's Splendid Part In Great War

MEMORIAL—"A VISIBLE REMINDER OF SO GREAT A TRUTH"

OTTAWA, May 21.

"WITHOUT freedom there can be no enduring peace, without peace there can be no enduring freedom."

This was the striking climax in the King's speech, unveiling the National War Memorial here, this morning. The King had called attention to the symbolism of the memorial.

His Majesty said: "SURMOUNTING THE ARCH THROUGH WHICH ARMED FORCES OF THE NATION ARE PRESSING ON, AND ARE THE FIGURES OF PEACE AND FREEDOM. NOT BY CHANCE DO THEY APPEAR SIDE BY SIDE. PEACE AND FREEDOM CANNOT LONG BE SEPARATED. IT IS WELL TO HAVE IN ONE OF THE WORLD'S CAPITALS A VISIBLE REMINDER OF SO GREAT A TRUTH."

200,000 Attend

2,00,000 people were present at the most important official ceremony which is being performed during the tour.

Message For All Generations

The King said: "It is given to me to-day to recall Canada's part in the great conflict. Fortunately my task is already largely performed, for the beautiful work of art I have unveiled, is a vivid and enduring expression to the spirit of Canada. The memorial speaks to the world of Canada's heart, its symbolism has been beautifully adapted, and it has been well named. 'The Response' one sees at a glance the answer made by Canada when the world's peace was broken and the freedom was threatened. For this cause 60,000 Canadians gave their lives and a still larger number suffered in impairment of body and mind. The memorial has a message for all generations of all countries."

SCENES OF WILD ENTHUSIASM

Guardsmen in scarlet tunics, and holding banners fourteen feet high, formed a guard-of-honour round the Memorial, and stepped aside as His Majesty, at Mr. Mackenzie Kink's invitation, spoke the final words of dedication. The bareheaded crowd poined in singing "O God, Our Help in Ages Past", after which His Majesty and Mr. Macenzie King placed wreaths on the memorial.

Scenes of wild enthusiasm followed as Their Majesties moved unrestrainedly among their subjects for half an hour before leaving. Their Majesties circled the Memorial's plinth, greeting veterans and nurses. Then in response to cries of "We want our King and Queen" they walked to greet the people massed behind the lines of police, and for a time were lost to sight. The memorial costs £200,000.—Reuter

'PHONE TALK WITH PRINCESSES

OTTAWA.—The King and Queen spoke in the morning on the Trans-Atlantic Telephone to Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose.—Reuter.

THEIR MAJESTIES ATTEND GARDEN PARTY

OTTAWA, May 21

Under skies overclouded after brilliant sunshine Their Majesties, yesterday, attended at Government House a garden party moving separately among the 5,000 guests and chatting in a very friendly manner with those who were presented.

CHEERED BY CROWDS

Last night Their Majesties were given a tremendous cheer by a huge crowd, who had been waiting for hours in rain, when they appeared at the balcony of Chateau Laurier Hotel where the Parliamentary dinner was held.

Hortas (Azores). The "Yankee Clipper" has arrived.—Reuter

DEPARTURE FOR KINGSTON

OTTAWA:—Their Majesties left for Kingston (Ontario) at 6-35 p.m. (G.M.T.).—Reuter

QUEEN READS HER SPEECH.

The Queen read her speech, dedicating the Supreme Court building from a rostrum emblazoned with the letters "E. R." and decorated with scarlet draperies. She spoke slowly with complete self-possession Her French was generally commented on as very polished. The King, Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir and Mr. Mackenzie King listened from the Pavilion of Honour. With them were the Canadian Ministers of Justice and Public Works and three French and Four English Justices of the Spreme Court. the Royal Standard floated overhead.

The ceremony was held beneath blue skies and the scene on the rocky promontory over-looking the Ottawa river was a memorable one. The top-hatted audience, members of Parliament and other leading personalities ranged in a vast semicircle in fronot of the rostrum while immense crowds from which a forest of periscopes protruded, covered the surrounding grass. A roar of cheers of applause greeted the action of Tehir Majesties when they shook hands and talked with white-coated Masons at the foundation stone.—Reuter.

NO EVACUATION OF SINGAPORE IN WARTIME

SINGAPORE, (By Air Mail).

There would be no evacuation of civilians from Singapore's congested areas in wartime. The Straits Settlements Government which formerly favoured evacuation to rural camps, has now decided that evacuation "would do more harm than good".

The Government has also stated that for the vast majority of the population trenches are impracticable, because practically all the populated areas are low-lying, and because water is very close to the surface.

In a statement on A. R., Pa policy the Government pointed out that the protection of lives and property must take second place to the general defence of the Fortress.

There is widespread disagreement with the Government's policy, especially its decision against evacuation.—Reuter.

REFORMS IN FRENCH RUGBY ORGANISATION

Championship And Competitive Events Suppressed

PARIS, May 17

The Council of the French Rugby Federation considered the reforms in the French Rugby Organisation which meet with the wishes of the four British Unions and permit the resumption of matches between the British Unions and France. The Council decided by 315 votes against 154 in favour of the motion suppressing the French Championship and all competitive events.

While suppressing the Championship the Council decided however to permit under the supervision of the Rules Committees and the Executive Committees challenges, tournaments, and cups on the condition that they are played under a pool system and that there should be no eliminatory system. It was also decided unanimously that no player ordered off the field should be allowed to take part in another match until his case had been examined by the Federation.—Reuter

TRIBUTES TO COURAGE OF THE FRENCH

ROUEN, May 21

"I have never seen a people face danger more admirably than the French today," declared the United States Ambassador, Mr. Bullitt at a ceremony commemorating the death of the Joan of Arc. He added that France's strongest allies were eternal truths, and if the peace was to be saved.—as he believed it would be—the French might truthfully say that it would not have been possible without their courage and unity.—Reuter

STORM TROOPERS ATTACK POLISH CUSTOMS POST?

WARSAW, May 21

Uniformed Storm Troopers are alleged to have attached Polish alleged to have attacked Polish customs post at Piekle, at 5 p.m. according to latest repotrs. The inspectors barricaded themselves and their office telephoned for help. It is stated the attackers earlier had attended a party rally in Danzig territory.—Reuter

Polish Protest Against Kalthof Incident

DANZIG, May 21.

The Polish Commissioner, M. Chodacki, has made representations to Herr Greiser, President of the Senate regarding the Kalthof incident. Four Polish railwaymen have been arrested at Kalthof.—Reuter.

CIANO REACHES BERLIN

Signing Of Pact To-day

BERLIN, May 21

Count Ciano arrived, and was welcomed at the station by Herr von Ribbentrop, with whom he will sign the Pact tomorrow.—Reuter

DONALD BUDGE BEATS HANS NUSSLEIN

Lawn Tennis Tournament Concludes At Wembley

LONDON, May 21.

The Wembley Professional Lawn Tennis Tournament concluded today, Donald Budge beating Hans Nusslein (Germany) 13/11; 2/6; 6/4.

Budge won the first prize of 500 sterling and a silver trophy.

Tilden beat Vines 6/3; 10/8.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP

WARSAW, May 21.

In the Davis Cup Loczynski (Poland) beat Henkel (Germany) 6/4; 6/8; 6/4; 3/6; 6/3.—Reuter.

RULING FROM ENGLAND THROUGH 'PHONE

WARSAW, May 20

Following the action of the German Captain in attempting to substitute another player after he had already announced the team, the English referee, Mr. Bloomfield, in charge of Poland and Germany Davis Cup tie, telephoned to London for a ruling.

The committee after declaring that Poland was certainly within its rights in claiming a walkover appealed to them in the interests of sport to renounce the right which they did after a meeting of the Polish Lawn Tennis Association.

The Polish player Loczynski had beaten Germany's leading player Henkel by 6/4; 6/8; 6/4; 3/6; 6/3 when the game was continued today after being postponed yesterday owing to darkness, and the German Captain was about to substitute another player for Henkel when the Poles objected.

Bloomfield then telephoned to London. The doubles was postponed and will be played on Sunday.—Reuter.

Indian Success In Tennis At Brussels

BRUSSELS, May 21.

In Davis Cup in the doubles Ghaus Mohammed and Savoor beat Geelhand and Vandeneynde, (6/4, 6/4, 5/7, 6/4.)

The weather was sunny and 2,500 spectators were present.

In the first set Savoor displayed clever network.

In the second set the Belgians lobbed out and Savoor excelled in network and crossshots.

In the third set the Indians were 1/4 and levelled at 5/5.

In the fourth set Geelhand improved. Savoor was best in service and the tennis was good all-round.—Reuter.

SWEDEN ELIMINATES DENMARK

DJURSHOLM, May 21

In the Davis Cup second round, Sweden eliminated Denmark by three matches to one.—Reuter

NEED OF PERMANENT PEACE

France's Efforts At Successful Negotiations With Powers

PARIS, May 21.

France has never varied from her permanent wish for peace, declared M. Bonnet, in a speech at Anachon. He added: "A continuous threat against peace will diminish the dignity and happiness of mankind, and we consider it impossible that force should become the customary regime in Europe".

M. Bonnet stressed the fact that the other nations had gradually come round to the French viewpoint, and added: "To complete the system of guarantees, France in agreement with Britain, had engaged in negotiations with Turkey and Russia, which in the interest of peace we wish rapidly to bring to a successful conclusion."—Reuter.

FRANCE BEAT WALES IN FOOTBALL

PARIS, May 21.

In International Football, France beat Wales by two goals to one after leading by two/nil at half time. The match throughout was played at fast pace, and both defences were generally sound. France scored after ten minutes, through her outside-right Bigot and the centerforward Koranyi scored in the 12th minute. Astley, Wales inside-right, scored with a header, shortly after resumption, beating the goal-keeper in the race for the ball.—Reuter.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST EPIDEMICS

CHUNGKING, May 20.

With the approach of hot weather, Chinese authorities here are increasing their precautions against epidemics among the thousands of refugees rendered homeless as a result of Japanese air-raids. Fifteen cases of cholera are already reported on the south bank of the river opposite Chungking. Free injections are being given and isolation hospitals have been established.—Reuter.

1,000 LEGIONARIES RETURN

NAPLES, May 21

A thousand Italian Legionaries arrived from Spain aboard the "Toscana".—Reuter.

COASTAL DEFENCE SHIPS FOR SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM, May 20.

Parliament approved the construction of two 8,000 ton coastal defence ships estimated to cost about 37,00,000 sterling. The Finance Minister announced that the Navy would probably acquire several Torpedo motor boats in the near future.—Reuter.

Prospect Of Anglo-Soviet Agreement

Not Expected For Some Days: Paris Talks And After

PARIS, May 20.

Lord Halifax, M. Daladier and M. Bonnet conferred for nearly three hours at the War Office this evening and discussed the whole of the International situation with special reference to the efforts to bring the Soviet into the Non-Aggression Front.

It is stated that the talks revealed complete harmony of British and French view-points and will be continued at Geneva by Lord Halifax and M. Bonnet who will have the opportunity to consult M. Maisky who visited M. Daladier this afternoon 'en route' to Geneva.

Lord Halifax left for Geneva at 9-35 p. m. and was seen off by M. Bonnet and Sir Eric Phipps. The impression here is that while the conversations with M. Daladier and M. Bonnet have been very satisfactory it is unlikely that any definite Anglo-Russian Agreement will be reached for some days, but it is expected it will be reached though it may not be until after the Geneva meeting Russian circles here to-night expressed the hope that an Agreement will be reached in the near future.—Reuter

HALIFIAX BUSY AT GENEVA

GENEVA: May 21.

Lord Halifax, fresh from his three-hour talks with M. Daladier and M. Bonnet in Paris last night, saw M. Maisky for an hour and a half here this morning.

The talk is described as exceedingly cordial.

M. Maisky himself had seen M. Daladier in Paris yesterday afternoon 'en route' to Geneva. Lord Halifax also saw M. Burchardt, League High Commissioner in Danzig and took tea with M. Avenol in the evening.

He is seeing M. Sandler, the Swedish Foreign Minister.—Reuter.

20 PERSONS INJURED

JERUSALEM, May 21.

Twenty people were injured in the streets of Tel Aviv to-day when the police dispersed a demonstration of Jewish youths carrying banners.—Reuter.

Gimblett Strikes Form That Earned Caps For England

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS: MITCHELL'S SPLENDID BOWLING

LONDON, May 21.

At Trentbridge, the pitch was soft. Keeton made his first appearance to-day after his illness. Lewis bowled five maiden out of his first eight overs and did the hattrick. Notts were at one time 69 for four, but they lost six wickets for a bare 9 runs.

Ames scored only 3 runs in 35 minutes. Yorkshire put in Essex to bat first on a soft pitch. Essex were at one time 87 for 6 out of which Avery was the topscorer with 49. He stayed at the wicket for two and quarter hours and hit four fours. Surrey put in West Indies who were ineffective against Brown's leg-breaks and googlies.

Hampshire in the initial stages lost 4 wickets for 28, but Arnold came to the rescue, contributing 179. He played bright cricket for 230 minutes hitting one six and 21 fours.

Nye made the ball rise awkwardly.

Gimblett struck to-day the form that earned England the caps three years ago when in eight innings he scored 561 with two 'not outs' and an average of 93/50 including three centuries. Gimblett gave a chance at 62 when he skied a ball. He hit 15 fours, drives and hits to the leg being chief features of his game He batted for 165 minutes and with Buse added 161 runs for the second wicket.—Reuter

CLOSING SCORES

The following are the closing scores in first class cricket matches which began to-day:—Middlesex Gloucestershire at Lords:—Middlesex: 236 (Hulme 62 (not out); Goddard 5 for 83.

Gloucestershire: 71 for 4.

Worcestershire v. Hampshire at Worcester:—Hampshire 319 (Arnold 179 (not out).

Worcestershire 35 for 4.

Sussex v. Glamorgan at Hove:—Glamorgan: 94 (Hammond 4 for 17, Nye 4 for 27.)

Sussex: 208 for 3 (C. Oakes 60. Harry Parks 82 not out).

Derbyshire v. Northamptonshire at Derby:—

Northants: 124 (Mitchell 4 for 30 and 8 for nil.

Derbyshire: 214 (Buswell 4 for 54).

Nottinghamshire v. Kent at Nottingham:—

Notts 78 (Lewis 6 for 18).

Kent: 252 for 5 (Valentine 158 (not out); Chalk 59.)

Surrey v. West Indies at Oval:—

West Indies: 224 (Headley 52; Sealey 58; Constantine 52 (not out); Brown 8 for 94).

Surrey: 43 for one.

Warwickshire v. Lancashire at Birmingham:—

Lancashire: 316 for 8; (Oldfield 141; Hopwood 51).

Essex v. Yorkshire at Ilford:—

Essex: 209 (Eastman 58; Leyland 5 for 74.

Yorkshire: 1 for 1.

Leicestershire v. Somerset at Leicester:—

Somerset 281 (Gimblett 108; Buse 75; Smith 4 for 45.

Leicester 55 for 6.

CIANO REACHES INNSBRUCK

BERLIN, May 20

Count Ciano reached Innsbruck at 9-15 p.m. "en route" to Berlin to sign the Italo-German Alliance. Reuter.

RAJKOT PUBLIC MUCH INTRIGUED

Gandhiji To Be Asked To Explain Position

PARISHAD CIRCLES AND GENERAL PUBLIC WANT CLARIFICATION

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, May 21.

Reactions of yesterday's Durbar and announcement of the Committee are varied. It is generally regarded that Mahatmaji joined the function after the official ceremony, but some people intentionally spread the rumour that the Mahatma participated in the function. So far I gather there was no such programme. According to my information the Mahatma was invited to the palace simply to meet the Thakore Sahib. On the contrary, the Parishad remained neutral in the function. They are maintaining a friendly neutrality. In the absence of authentic clarification of the Parishad policy and owing to incapacity of the general public to enter into the spirit of the Mahatma's philosophy of Ahimsa and the new technique, the general public is unable to make a correct estimate of the present situation. I understand that Mahatmaji will be requested to speak at a public meeting to explain the present situation.

BAN LIFTED BUT PLACED AGAIN

Confiscation Of Copies Of Newspapers

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, May 21.

The day passed rather uneventful, but the evening became suddenly exciting when the Agency police confiscated 124 copies of "Gujarat Samachar" and 76 copies of "Janmabhoomi" despite the fact that the Additional District Magistrate of the Agency had permitted importation this morning.

It is understood that the State authorities who are still hesitating to give effect to yesterday's notification cancelling all restrictions have written to Mr. Pearson to withdraw his permission allowing the banned papers and it is understood that Mr. Pearson has ordered the police to confiscate the same.

The State police had already disallowed them to get into the city limit at the city station.

RAJKOT MUSLIMS ASKED TO ORGANISE

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, May 20.

Under the auspices of the Rajkot Muslim Council a public meeting of the Muslims was held in the Shaukat Chowk, last night, when Sheth Dada Haji Valli Mahmud presided.

Among the principal speakers were Messrs Naumanbhai Bohra, an advocate of Ahmedabad, Marfani and Budhwani. Messrs Feiz Mahmud and Ismael Chundarigar, the two Bombay M.L.A.'s could not address the meeting as they were busy attending to some other work.

Mr. Naumanbhai exhorted the Muslims to practise their essential virtues, sangathan, discipline and self-sacrifice, which are the main planks of the Congress. No power on earth dares defy any community which imitates these Congress essentials! He congratulated the Rajkot Muslims on their unity and organisation and added that even if 25 workers of this brand were to tackle any knotty problem, their efforts are bound to be crowned with success.

Mr. Marfani condemned Gandhiji's attitude in waiving his right to the Gwyer Award and challenged Mahatma to disprove that there was no breach of promise on his part regarding the Muslim representation on the Rajkot Reforms Committee.

The President, Sheth Dada Haji introduced Mr. Naumanbhai to the audience and praised his great services in organising the Ahmedabad branch of All-India Muslim League.

BAN ON NEWSPAPERS STILL NOT LIFTED?

Intriguing Situation In Rajkot: Copies Confiscated!

RAJKOT, May 21

A rather amazing situation has been created here regarding the banned newspapers.

Following yesterday's State notification cancelling "all notifications issued since August last in order to meet the situation created by the agitation", the newsagents had placed orders for a large number of copies of newspapers, but they were surprised to see that the parcels were not allowed to be taken delivery from the city station.

Thereafter the parcels were taken from the junction station where there was no difficulty. The copies of "Janmabhoomi" and "Gujarat Samachar", thus brought into the city from civil station area, were stopped from being sold and were confiscated.

Soon after, the Agency Police approached the news-stalls in the area and news-boys in the Agency area, and confiscated a large number of copies.—United Press

MAHATMA SLIGHTLY INDISPOSED

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, May 21.

Slight indisposition prevented Mahatmaji from addressing workers in a meeting which Dhebarbhai attended.

Gandhiji's Statement And Viceroy's Inquiry

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, May 20.

It is reliably understood that the Viceroy has telegraphically inquired from Mr. Viravala yesterday as to why Gandhiji renounced the Gwyer Award.

HALIFAX-MAISKY TALK

GENEVA, May 21

Lord Halifax saw M. Maisky for an hour and a half, this morning. Later both the statesmen reported to their respective Governments.—Reuter

DEMAND FOR REPARATIONS

BERLIN, May 21.

Herr Greiser has handed a memorandum to M. Chodacki, the Polish Commissioner, demanding reparations in connection with the Kalthof incident alleging that by the time the Vice-Commissioner arrived on the scene the anti-Polish demonstrations had ceased, and that an innocent Danzig citizen named Gruebler returning from Marienburg was shot dead as he stepped out of his car on being dazzled by the headlights of the Vice-Commissioner's car.—Reuter.

World Achievement.

An Electric Talker

Though scores of new inventions are marketed throughout the world every year, we cannot help wondering what the commercial value of the world's first electrical talker will be. Surely, the women of the world talk sufficiently without someone providing a machine to do more talking?

Demonstrated in Philadelphia a month or two ago, it produces an almost perfect duplication of human speech through the manipulation of 11 keys controlling electrical oscillating circuits.

At the request of interested observers, a young lady sitting at a table provided with two small sets of black and white keys, is able to produce from the machine any spoken word. It can be given in the male or female voice, in any language, and with any inflexion desired.

Words can be followed by sentences, and the operator is able to carry on a conversation, spontaneously synthesising her replies from the keyboard.

All the parts of the apparatus except the keys are already in daily use in telephoning, and though the machine has been put to very severe tests, not even such a tongue-twister as "non-intercommunicability" has beaten it.

Fuehrer's Victory—But At What Price?

"WE HAVE MORTGAGED FUTURE TO THE HILT; TREASURY IS EMPTY" SAYS DR. BRINKMANN

Below are published extracts from a sensational speech made by Dr. Brinkmann, Vice-President of the Reichsbank and Secretary of State in the German Ministry of Economics, to a private meeting of Government officials and Nazi leaders at Cologne just before the occupation of Czechoslovakia.

The speech had great repercussions in Germany and abroad, and the dismissal of Dr. Brinkmann by order of Hitler was announced on Thursday, May 11.

The three pillars of a national economy are: (1) Labour; (2) Raw Materials; and (3) Capital. These three are the foundation on which economic life reposes and the source from which economic development proceeds. In our country all three are entirely exhausted.

1. LABOUR. Our vast government projects, from rearmament to the construction of the fortifications in the West, from motor-roads to Government economic enterprises, have created a demand for labour which cannot be met out of the human resources of Germany.

The first sign of this was the urgent appeal for qualified metal-workers. Then we placed our hopes in training workers from other occupations. Then we began to train workers over fifty. Then we took on apprentices.

Finally, we used any kind of labour that we could find in order to try to carry out the programme that had been laid down.

The result has been: (1) A deterioration in the quality of our production. (2) A considerable increase in the cost of production. (3) Wide differences in wage-levels causing intolerable social tensions. (4) A stampede of the rural population into the towns, with disastrous effects upon our agricultural production.

The Minister of Agriculture is to-day short of 250,000 to 300,000 agricultural workers, who have preferred to earn 1m. 60 in town, stopping work at 8 o'clock, rather than 40 pfenninge in the country loading hay and looking after the cattle after 9 o'clock.

We have been obliged to employ 300,000 foreign workers whom we must pay in foreign currency, of which we are short.

RAW MATERIALS

Take a single example—the production of steel.

Our blast furnaces have been pushed to 96.4 per cent. of their maximum production—a condition which cannot be maintained.

Last year our steel production attained 1.9 million tons. On the side of consumption—mark this well, gentlemen—the figure was 3.4 million tons. Where did the extra 1.5 million tons come from? They were imported, thanks to the dowry of 700 million of marks which our Austrian fiancee brought us and which by now has all gone down the wind

These 3.4 million constituted the "ideal" production figure which had been laid down as a normal programme. It should be realised that it is absolutely impossible to attain to this figure by regular and tolerable means.

Our available resources of raw material are too inferior in quality and would—if we insisted on making the attempt—employ so large an amount of labour as to cripple the rest of our national economy.

Nor is there any relief to be found through the importation of raw materials. Our stock of foreign exchange is exhausted.

Our imports this year have reached a volume approximately double that of our exports, although the Fuehrer had laid it down that we ought not to import a single mark's worth that has not been already paid for in exports. But how can we do this when the imported raw materials are mainly used for armaments rather than in manufacturing goods for exports?

Moreover, foreign markets are not there at our beck and call. They need to be treated with a good deal of care.

They do not supply us with raw materials or foreign exchange at the stamping of our foot.

If we adopt dictatorial methods we may have them closed in our faces.

CAPITAL

Of the 103 milliards of last year's national revenue the State took from 54 to 55. This percentage can only be maintained for a short transitory period.

As for borrowing, the steam-roller of debts that we are pushing forward is now so heavy that we cannot take the responsibility of adding to it.

We have mortgaged the future up to the hilt. The Treasury is empty. There are not enough savings available in the country to meet our current financial needs and moreover they are growing less.

Gentlemen, speaking frankly, do we really believe that the mark of to-morrow will be worth exactly the same as the mark of to-day?

Moreover, we need six milliards of Reichmarks to balance this year's budget, even when account has been taken of the last extraordinary receipts and possible receipts from special sources.

Where are we to look for these six milliards? Three ways are open.

One is to use the printing press. That is the road of inflation which we are struggling desperately to avoid—and, rightly, for it would be the end of everything.

The second is the imposition of new taxes. In my opinion this road also is closed and the effect of trying to levy new taxes would be the opposite of what we would be seeking to obtain.

The third possibility is to increase our exports. This means the abandonment of our great governmental projects and of the programmes in course of execution, and the diversion of these materials and energies to the production of export goods.

After all, what is the use of all these guns if we have no munitions for them, and of all these airplanes if we have no oil for them—and we are still short in that respect?

Is it not the primary function of the army to safeguard the life of the people?

What purpose is the army serving when the expense of maintaining it has become so great that it is impossible to feed the people adequately or to enable the workman to make up the strength he has expended in his labour?

The workman is quite ready to stick peacefully to his task. But he does not want to be entirely cut off from the pleasures of life. He is quite satisfied if he has his pipe and his daily glass of beer. But these he must have.

These, too, are an indispensable part of our defensive capacity.

Nothing irreparable has yet taken place. The situation is by no means hopeless.

But if we wish to reap the fruits of the great successes of the Fuehrer, of the incorporation of Austria and the Sudeten territories, we must economise.

That means that we must reduce the scale and speed of our governmental projects, establish a definite and durable programme corresponding to our financial and economic possibilities and hold fast to it on the basis of a long-ferm calculation.

A SHORT STORY

TRAGEDY OF YEARS

(BY RICHARD HILL WILKINSON)

Ivan Wales had never known fear in his life, neither fear of man nor of a thing nor of a condition. For thirty years he had carried the mail from Welkirk to that far-flung outpost of civilisation known as Kodiak Pass. He had a record of which he was proud. Neither blizzard, nor cold nor breaking ice had defeated him.

Old Ivan was tough and hard and proud. His dogs were the same. Nine of them in all, big powerful huskies, half wild, part and parcel, like their master, of the rugged, untamed land in which they were born and bred. Between Ivan and Atkin, his lead dog, there existed an understanding, a companionship, a mutual pride in accomplishment.

So old Ivan was not afraid when John Hawley told him what had happened on the MacKenzie run.

"They're layin' off Lafe Langdon. A youngster from outside somewhere is taking his place."

Ivan snorted. "What's that old fool quittin' for? why, Lafe's been on the MacKenzie run near as long as me."

"I didn't say he was quittin'," John Hawley said. "I said they were layin' him off. Retiring him on a pension. He's too old."

Even then old Ivan knew no fear. Fear was strange to him, so he probably would not have recognised it anyhow. But something akin to fear beset him two weeks later. The Chinook had come and the ice near the shore along the Abaco was thin and treacherous Atkin saw the opening first and braced himself, but Ivan was a split second too late in applying the steal-pronged brake, and the momentum of the sled threw the dogs off balance. Sled, dogs, Ivan et al plunged into the icy waters.

Cursing himself for a dumb fool Ivan floundered out, hauled Atkin and the other dogs back onto solid footing, and pried the sled out with saplings. He was still cursing when he doused the drying-fire an hour later and started north once more.

Princely the factor at Kodiak Pass, noticed that Old Ivan was limping when he brought the team in four hours later.

"Ho!" roared the big factor. "Turning soft, eh? Can't take a little soaking without catching rheumatism. Gettin' old, eh?"

Without realizing it, Princely had stirred to flame the smoldering spark. Old Ivan had been asking himself the same question. Was he getting old? Were his days numbered? Was some younger man about to crowd him out? He cursed aloud at the thought. He would not think of it again. Why, there were twenty years of trail-mushing left in his bones. Ha! A Younger man! He'd like to see a younger man handle the Kodaik run better than himself.

The Chinook passed. Cold weather with a threat of snow

Old Ivan was tough and hard and proud.

set in. And old Ivan, ignoring the advice of Princely, refusing to heed his own better judgment set off on his return trip. He had not gone ten miles before he cursed himself for a fool. He should have waited. No sane man would attempt travel in such weather. He decided to turn back, then changed his mind, remembering Princely's remark about his rheumatism and his age remembering what Hawley had said about Old Lafe.

No, if he turned back now that would be certain admission that he did not feel equal to the run unless conditions were just right. So they thought he was getting old, eh? He'd show them! They were thinking of putting a younger man in his place, eh? Ha! Just let them bring on a younger man and put him out in weather like this.

Old Ivan pulled tight the strings of his parka hood, squinted his eyes against the thickening snowflakes, cracked the long black whip about the backs of his team. "Mush'" he yelled. By thunder, we'll make a record run. We'll show them' They're not going to crowd me out because I'm old."

Under ordinary conditions Ivan would have stopped and made camp to wait out the storm. But now a sort of rage possessed him, a stubbornness a grim, blind determination. He'd show them! 'Mush, you huskies, mush!" The black whip cracked. The dogs strained into their collars. And the storm grew in intensity. It was the worst of the year. It blotted out all but near-by objects. It moaned and shrieked and screamed in the treetops. Its icy fingers crept beneath the parka of Old Ivan and sent stabbing pains through his wrinkled old body.

Ivan's rage grew to match the fury of the storm. As the wind and snow increased so did the magnitude of his thoughts. Now he was imagining things that had never happened. A meaning tons to Hawley's voice. The studied effort of his friends to avoid mention of the fate that awaited him. They knew. They all knew. The thing was brewing. This was to his last season. Next year a new and younger man would take his place. What a food he'd been not to realize what was happened! Well, by thunder, he wouldn't let them! He'd make a record run through this blizzard. They couldn't fire a man who did that.

But it wasn't stubbornness, nor pride, nor grim determination that was driving the old man through the storm. It was fear. Fear was hot in his veins. Fear was searing at his soul, burning his thoughts. Fear, and fear, alone kept him going into almost certain disaster.

Disaster. No man could live in the grip of these elements. It was folly to try. Old Ivan wasn't himself. He was mad. He didn't even know when the thing happened. He heard vaguely the yelp of Atkim. Then suddenly they were all piled up in a heap and the storm roared and shrieked and screamed in triumph about them. But Old Ivan didn't know this. Old Ivan still thought he was fighting his way through the storm, making a record. Already he was sinking into the long sleep of the northern trails and he was happy and comfortable, for in his fancy he was driving ahead.

They dug him out two weeks later—Hawley and his assistant. They looked at each other and shook their heads. A pity they thought that he couldn't live to enjoy his pension in his old age.

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UNITED FRONT AGAINST FASCIST AGGRESSION

Many Indians Attend International Conference In Defence Of Democracy And Peace At Paris

(From Our Own Correspondent)

PARIS, May 14.

Representatives of all who feel themselves threatened by Fascism met here to-day to plan action in their defence.

They were the delegates to the International Conference in defence of Democracy, Peace and Humanity, and they included people from every non-Fascist country. From India came Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon (Secretary, India League, London) as representing Indian National Congress, and Messrs. Rajin Patel, H. Trivedi, P. T. Dalal, M. H. Mahmood Ali, M. Rehaman, K. N. Krishnan and Miss Reno Roy as representing the Federation of Indian Student Societies in Europe.

First problem the conference considered was the defence of the democracies against Fascist aggression. Mr. Paul Einzig, the economist who is correspondent of the "London Financial Times", on the economic resources of the democracies as compared with those of the Fascist Powers.

Next the conference considered in detail the question of the small nations of Europe, and how their independence can be defended against Hitler Fascism.

Third point on the agenda was the "defence of human dignity, conscience and culture" against Fascism.

The Conference concluded after considering the decisive question of how to bring about united action of the democracies for freedom and for peace.

DOCTORS' SUPPORT

Eminent British medical men declared their support for the Conference and urged joint action by Britain, France and the Soviet Union. Among them were Lord Horder, Havelock Ellis, Professor John A. Ryle, Dr. Ernest Jones, Professor H. E. Roaf, Dr. Janet Vaughan, Professor W. H. Wynn, Dr. William Brown and Mr. W. McAdam Eccles.

In a message to the Organising Committee they declare:—

"Realising the suffering and disease which are caused by war, and accepting our medical responsibility to prevent disease, as well as to treat it when developed, we urge the governments of the world to take action to make war impossible.

"In particular, we suggest that in order to combat the present emergency, Great Britain, France and the Soviet Union should declare that they stand united and determined to resist all further aggression by military force if necessary; and all governments of these countries should invite all other countries, irrespective of their form of government, to associate themselves with this declaration.

"We are entirely in sympathy with the objects of your conference," concludes the message, "and hope that it will result in constructive proposals for action in all countries, which may help to prevent further aggression and bring more hope of peace to Europe."

INDIAN WOMAN CHARGED WITH ASSAULTING LONDON POLICE

"India is Slighted Not Only By People Here, But In Books And Films: They Address Us As Natives", Says Accused In Court

(From Our Own Corresondent.)

LONDON, May 12.

Stated to be a highly educated woman and formerly principal of a girls' school in Agra, India, Hannah Ainsworth (29), of Essex Drive, Bury, of India, was found guilty of having assaulted a police officer in the execution of his duty at Bury Police Station by striking him with a leather belt. She was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in the second division. On the direction of the Judge the jury returned a formal verdict of not guilty on a charge of using a firearm with intent to avoid arrest.

Mr. Fsenton Atkinson appeared for the prosecution, and the prisoner defended herself.

Mr. Atkinson said the incidents at Bury Borough Police Court accured on March 8 after the magistrates had retired to consider their verdict in an application. Mrs. Ainsworth, in the public gallery of the police court, created a disturbance by shouting, "The—superintendent wants his head chopping off, and if he was in India he would get it chopped off, too."

As an inspector went towards her she advanced towards him, and when near him pulled out of her pocket what looked like an ordinary pistol. There was a flash and a loud report. The inspector got hold of her with the assistance of two constables. She then jumped up on to a bench in the court and struck at the policemen with a leather belt, on which there was a buckle, catching one of the officers with the buckle end on the side of the neck. When she was taken to the cells it was seen that the pistol was an imitation firearm which fired blank cartridges. When charged she replied, "It is all false, and you are all—swine."

Asked if she had any question to put to the witness, Mrs. Ainsworth said, "He has made up his own tale. I did not fire in the inspector's face at all. I had my back to him."

Inspector Foulkes, Police Constables Pinder and Baunder, and Henry Brown, a Bury journalist, gave corroborative evidence.

After sentence was passed, Ainsworth told Mr. Justice Stable: "It is because you are strong and are in power that you can say what you like." As she was led away she shouted: "It is force all the time."

"GREATLY INSULTED"

Prisoner stated from the witness-box that while she had been in this country during the past three years she had been greatly insulted by people who talked about India and its people. "India is slighted not only by the people here but in books and films. They tell lies about them. They address us as natives."

The Judge: This is not a political platform. I am here to decide.

Asked for her version of what happened at Bury Police Court, prisoner said she had other matters to talk of first, but the Judge told her that if she did not speak of the events at Bury Police Court she would have to leave the box and go back to the dock.

Later prisoner alleged the superintendent of police told her he thought nothing much of Indians. At that she put a cartridge in the pistol, and when the officer came to remove her she got off her seat and went towards the door. The pistol went off accidentally. She put the pistol in her pocket, and was about to take the strap out when two policemen came and got hold of her. She did not strike anybody. Then the police took her to the cell, where they treated her "most barbarously."

The Judge commented that the prisoner was a very highly educated woman who during the last few months seemed to have some sort of grievance and had been making herself a most intolerable nuisance.

Dr. Shannon (medical officer at Strangeways Prison) said that prisoner had been under his care since March 9. She was a very excitable, mentally unstable woman and held extreme views on some subjects. She was not in his opinion, certifiable at the present time.

The Prisoner: I am perfectly all right. I am not excited. I only speak because my rights and the rights of the people of my country are concerned.

The Judge, addressing Ainsworth, said: "It is quite obvious you are a very highly educated woman. It is obvious that weather in England or India or any other country you cannot go about breaking windows, producing imitation firearms, hitting policemen, and behaving in the way you have been behaving I am going to send you to prison in the second division for twelve months. You will not associate with criminals, and while there you will be cared for. You will recseive the best medical attention, and if you are a sensible woman you will take advantage of the medical treatment."

Later the Judge, addressing Mr. Fenton Atkinson, said he would communicate with the India Office to see whether there was some home or institution in India where Ainsworth could receive treatment.

'SELL OUT DANZIG' POLICY

Is Pope's Peace Move Inspired?

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON May 13.

To give you a correct picture of what we have been feeling during the week I will quote here what a French political commentator said in the other day about "a second Munich" for the settlement of the Polish "problem". He said "the present atmosphere is too reminiscent of the days last summer which preceded the dispatch to prague of Lord Runciman.....It may be that the Pope is hooing to acquire certain advantages for the Catholics in Germany by proposing such a conference. But the effect of such a conference would be disastrous for all that... one cannot help wondering whether such a new "Munich" will not provide Mr. Chamberlain with an excuse for postponing any agreement with the Soviet Union. Certain forces are again at work in the endeavour to sabotage European security".

In London there is a shrewd suspicion that the recent proposals made by the New Pope through his Nunics in different European capitals were really inspired by the British Government although the British Foreign Office officially pretends to know nothing of the matter. It has been suggested that a Five Power conference should be held immediately between Britain, France, Italy, German and Poland and definitely excluding the Soviet Union from such a conference table. However, the principal doubt appears to be whether the aggressor Powers, Germany and Italy, think it worth while to attend such a conference. In view of the refusal of the British Government of the Soviet proposals for an anti-aggression pact and the obvious anxiety of the British Government to "sell out"' danzig as quickly as possible, it is thought in some circles that Hitler and Mussolini will decide that they can get all they want without even bothering about such a meeting. The Pope's proposals are in fact the result of the British Government bringing its "second string" into action. The "First string" was Mussolini, who was to have led the "mediation" between Poland and Germany. But the necessity for Mussolini to proclaim his military pact with Hitler last Sunday put him out of court; such an intervention would, it was thought, have been at the moment too crudely obvious to deceive the simplest. Hence the Vatican move. The fact that the intrigue both with Mussolini and the Vatican, of which this is the climax, was in progress, is an important key to the endless delay in the British answer to the Soviet proposals for an anti-aggression alliance, and the final refusal of those proposals by the National Government.

Rift In Muslim League

Shias Formulate Demands: Terms For Continuance Of Membership

LUCKNOW, May 21.

Inclusion of Shia Ministers in the Punjab and Bengal Cabinets forthwith;

The lending of support to Shias in their demand for inclusion of at least one Shia Minister in every Congress Cabinet, particularly in the provinces of Behar, United Provinces and North West Frontier Province; and

Agitation for separate electorate to Shias or reservation of seats by mutual consent.

These are some demands which some prominent Shia members of the Muslim League are reported to have framed as condition for their remaining within the League.—United Press.

MUTT AND JEFF—This Simply Goes to Show That Jeff's Bump of Humor is a Dent. **By BUD FISHER**

MUTT, I WAS IN A HASH-JOINT EATING SOME SPAGHETTI -
WHAT DO I CARE WHAT YOU WERE EATING!
BUT LISTEN -- WHILE I WAS EATING A MAN CAME IN AND ORDERED SOME TRIPE! HOW DID I KNOW HE WAS A SAILOR?
I DON'T KNOW! HOW?
BECAUSE HE HAD A SAILOR SUIT ON! HAW-HAW-HAR-HA-HA!
?
KONK!
WELL, I THOUGHT THAT WAS FUNNY!
4-13

CUT-THROAT COMPETITION IN STARCH

Indian Chamber Of Commerce Urges Upon Govt. To Impose Specific Anti-dumping Duty

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

The Secretary of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, has addressed the following memorandum to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, Simla, Re: Uneconomic competition by foreign starch manufacturers.

In continuation of my telegram of the 5th May on the above subject I am directed by the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta to place before you the following facts regarding the serious situation with which the Indian Starch industry finds itself faced as a result of uneconomic competition by suppliers of foreign starch.

Starch is used in a number of industries as an important aid in the process of manufacture, for example, in the textile industry as a principal ingredient in sizing cotton yarn and in finishing cotton fabrics; in the paper industry for sizing paper; in certain pharmaceutical and toilet manufactures as a principal ingredient in the manufacture of adhesives and in the preparation of confectionery, biscuits and other sweet dishes. The total import of starch into India during the three financial years has averaged about 756,000 cwts. valued at over 50 lacs of rupees per annum. Although starch occurs in the cells of many plants, principally maize, wheat, rice and potatoes, commercial starch is manufactured mainly from maize. India produces over 2 million tons of maize every year and all the circumstances necessary for the manufacture of starch viz., raw-material, adequate supply of labour and an assured market obtain within the country.

NEW FACTORIES IN INDIA.

Prior to the year 1937, there was no factory for the manufacture of starch in India. It was in the beginning of that year that two concerns were registered and orders for machinery were placed by them during the latter part of the same year. Both these factories are at present working and their existing capacity is about 7,500 tons or 1,50,000 cwts. of starch per annum. It is understood that a third factory is also to be started shortly. The Committee are convinced that if the foreign manufacturers be prevented from dumping starch into this country, the industry will soon develop and India will, at an early date, become self-sufficient as regards this commodity which is an essential requirement in many important industries.

RATE-WAR IN STARCH.

Unfortunately, however, the foreign interests who are non-British and who have so far been monopolising the Indian market, started a severe rate-cutting simultaneously with the establishment of the factories in India. Now that starch of Indian manufacture has come in the market, they have resorted to a very unfair and uneconomic competition amounting to dumping as will be evident from the facts and figures given below. During the year 1937, before the Indian factories came into existence, foreign suppliers used to sell starch in the Indian market at Rs. 10|4|- per cwt. The price of maize in the Indian market during the year was about Rs. 2|6|- per cwt. Although during 1936, the price of foreign starch touched the low figure of about Rs. 7|8|- per cwt., it was due to the effects of the abnormal slump in the prices of agricultural commodities. The price of maize in the Indian market, for example, during that year was about Rs. 1|6|- per cwt. With the return of normal conditions, the foreign starch interests raised their price during the following year, as pointed out above, to Rs. 10|4|- per cwt. Then, on the two Indian companies for the manufacture of starch having been floated, the price of foreign starch in the Indian market was reduced to about Rs. 9|4|- per cwt., the price of maize during the corresponding period in the United States of America, which is one of the important starch manufacturing countries, being 57 cents per bushel of 60 lbs., i.e., about Rs. 3|1|6 per cwt. With the arrival of machineries and the erection of Indian factories during 1938, the price of foreign starch was continuously brought down till in September 1938 when the first Indian factory started working, it was reduced to Rs. 7|2|- per cwt. With the coming of Indian starch in the market, this price has now been further reduced to Rs. 6|12|- per cwt., only. It may be mentioned that the price of maize in the United States of America is reported to have come down only by about 5½ annas per cwt., as compared to the earlier part of 1933 whereas the price of starch during the same period was lowered by more than Rs. 2|8|- per cwt.

DOES NOT COVER COST OF RAW MATERIAL.

The present selling price of Rs. 6|12|- per cwt. for foreign starch in India is inclusive not only of the import duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem but also of selling commission, transport charges and other expenditure incurred by the foreign suppliers. The duty-free price, but including selling commission and other charges, of foreign starch at Indian ports is thus about Rs. 5|13|- per cwt. It has already been pointed out above that the present price of maize in foreign markets is about Rs. 2-12|- per cwt. As two cwts. of maize is ordinarily required to produce one cwt. of starch, it will be seen that the present duty free selling price of foreign starch at Indian ports hardly covers even the cost of the raw material after allowing for other necessary expenditure like selling commission, transport etc. It is thus obvious that foreign manufacturers are resorting to a severe price-cutting and dumping in order obviously to prevent the Indian industry from being established in the country. The Committee need hardly emphasise that under such circumstances, it is impossible for the Indian industry to compete with foreign manufacturers with all their organisation, trade connections, large resources and a strong hold over the market which the latter possess. Unless adequate steps are taken by the Government, the industry will have no other alternative than to close down. The Committee would, therefore, strongly urge the Government of India to take immediate action in the matter in order to prevent the infant Indian industry from coming to grief and being wiped out entirely by powerful foreign competition. The committee suggest that the Government should immediately impose a specific anti-dumping duty in addition to the ordinary import duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem, on all foreign imports of starch.

GOVERNMENT MUST ACT.

It may also be pointed out that starch forms one of the essential requirements of several important industries like textile, paper, pharmaceuticals etc. and in the present state of international tension and an imminent possibility of a world war, it is all the more desirable that the production of this commodity within the country should be encouraged as far as possible. The Committee, therefore, trust that the Government of India will take immediate action in the matter and impose a specific anti-dumping duty of Rs. 2|- per cwt. or an equivalent ad valorem duty on the import of foreign starch into the country in addition to the existing import duty of 15 per cent.

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THE SAFE LAXATIVE FOR CHILDREN

CONSUMPTION DEPENDS ON PRODUCTION

"New Civilization With Help Of Modern Technology"

BELGAON, (By Mail).

Under the auspices of the Spring Lecture Series at Belgaon, Mr. M. R. Dalvi, pleader, Nasik delivered two lectures on Wednesday, the 10th and Thursday, the 11th respectively. On Wednesday he spoke on "Society and Civilization" and explained at detail how the mode of consumption depends on the mode of production to be found in a particular society at a particular time. He declared that the style of ideology obtainable in a particular society is determined by the style of production of that society. Concluding, he remarked that in India the foundation of a new civilization should be laid down by improving the mode of production in Indian Society with the aid of modern technology.

POVERTY, MAIN PROBLEM.

On Thursday he spoke on "Our Problems". He remarked that the main problem in India were the poverty of the peasants, unemployment among the educated middle classes and the poverty and unemployment among the artisans. Unless pressure on land is removed and relation of property rights changes, unless modern methods of agriculture are employed and burden of taxation over the peasants is removed, there is no hope for improvement in the conditions of agriculturists. Unless there is a growth of industries, unemployment among the middle classes will not vanish. So long as the old mode of production is not rejected, the artisan class will not prosper. This will come about only with independence which in the last resort will be won through the Congress. But the Congress is not functioning in a revolutionary manner at present. So in order to change the ideology, there must be a revolution in thought. This work ought to be done by the elite in India who should play the part played by Rousseau and Voltaire in France.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN 1938

Changes Beneath Deccan Trap

Htawgaw, not far from the China frontier in the northern corner of Burma, maintained its notoriety as one of the most seismic places in this country, by recording several scores of shocks, says the General Report of the Geological Survey of India for 1938.

The upper Chindwin district and the Indaw oilfield experienced a shock strong enough to be widely felt and to produce some cracks in walls.

A series of tremors and shocks of varying intensity, accompanied by loud rumbling sounds, were felt in western India at Paliyad. The shocks are ascribed to changes taking place beneath the Deccan trap formation of the locality, probably connected with the uplift of Kathiawar in recent geological times, which in places amounts to about 1,200 feet.

DANGER TO KATHIAWAR

No features such as faults are observable at the surface in the vicinity of Paliyad. Kathiawar by itself is apparently not liable to severe earthquake shocks, but the alluvial fringes may suffer if shocks of great intensity occur in the Indus valley, as happened in 1819.

Occasional shocks of small intensity continued at Metur in the Salem district where the Cauvery river has been impounded by a large dam having a maximum depth of storage of 165 feet and a net capacity of 93,500 million cubic feet of water.

Many shocks of light to moderate intensity were reported from north-western India—the Punjab, Kashmir, North-West Frontier and Baluchistan. One of these, of moderate intensity sufficient to affect persons at rest and make hanging objects swing was felt between 15.00 Hours and 15.05 Hours I.S.T. on January 18, 1938, over a large area north and west of Lahore. No damage to property was reported. Two other shocks of a similar nature, one at about 16.15 Hours on January 26 and the other at about 1.00 Hours on February 15, were also felt in several places in the North-West Frontier Province.

A number of tremors and light shocks were felt in Assam, in and around the plateau.

NO SUFFICIENT GROUND MADE OUT

Transfer Application Rejected

Alleged hastening of proceedings by the trying Magistrate was not such a ground as was calculated to prejudice the complainant and, hence, to entitle him to have the case transferred to the board of another Magistrate for its trial. Nor are the applicant's (in this case the complainant's) apprehension that he would not get a fair and impartial decision in the Court of the trying Magistrate, or certain remarks made by the Magistrate in the course of the hearing of the case sufficient grounds to so entitle the applicant for a transfer of his case to another Court for trial.

This is the gist of the reasons given by their Lordships Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia and Mr. Justice Kania who sitting as vacation Judges, at the Bombay High Court, on Friday last, dismissed an application filed by the complainant S. B. Tata, for the transfer of his case which he has brought against Mr. K. M. Surveyor, a Solicitor, charging the latter with abetment of cheating, in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Their Lordships, in dismissing the application for the reasons summarised above, opinionated that no valid and substantial grounds had been made out for the transfer. Expressing any opinion on the merits of the case, or on any ruling the Magistrate might have given in the course of the trial was not for the Court to do.

It was competent for the Magistrate to deal with evidence and to admit such of it as was admissible and relevant. For the transfer of the case no justification was shown.

As to proceedings being hastened, their Lordships observed that no ground was alleged as to why the Magistrate should have been more anxious in the present case than in any other, to end it. The accused being a professional person, if the Magistrate thought that, in the interests of justice the hearing should be expedited, it was not a sufficient ground for apprehension, or transfer of the case.

Accordingly the Court dismissed the application.

Mr. R. J. Kolah with Mr. V. N. Chhatrapati appeared for the applicant, while Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai instructed by Messrs. Lam & Co. appeared for Mr. Surveyor and Mr. B. G. Rao, Assistant Government Advocate, instructed by Mr. N. K. Petigara, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

NEW COLLEGE FOR GIRLS IN LAHORE

LAHORE, May 16.

The Punjab University Syndicate has accepted the report of the Committee of Inquiry on the proposed Islamic College for Girls, Lahore.

The Committee in its report admitted that the demand for an institution of this kind was genuine and welcomed the application for affiliation.

It will be the first College of its kind in the Punjab and will serve the ever increasing demand for higher education among Muslim girls, though girls of other communities will also be admitted. The College will be run on purely Islamic principles and will be strictly 'Purdah'.

The College is assured of financial stability from the start. The Anjumani Himayat-i-Islam guarantees to pay an annual sum of Rs. 10,000 towards the expenses of the College. The income from the rent of rooms in the hostel is expected to amount to nearly Rs. 4,000 per annum.

The Managing Committee consists of men only with the exception of the Principal. The Committee of Inquiry has taken exception to this and recommended that a Committee of Educational Advisers consisting of women of experience be appointed to make suggestions to the Management.—A. P.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6)

with complete insincerity and with attempting to lure the Soviet Government into danger, is to deceive the British public. There is indeed every reason to believe that Mr. Chamberlain's aim has been to get the Soviet Union, in the words of M. Stalin, at the recent part Congress in the Soviet Union to "pull the chest-nuts out of the fire" for British Imperialism. This plot was foreseen by the Bolshevik leaders and its aim was explained by Manuilsky at the party Congress in the following terms:

"The plan of the British reactionary bourgeoisie is to sacrifice the small Powers of South-Eastern Europe, to "appease" German Fascism, to direct Germany eastwards, against the Soviet Union, to attempt by such counter-revolutionary war, to retard the further successes of Socialism and the victory of Communism in the Soviet Union and to save themselves from Germany's imperialist claims for Britain's colonies. At the same time, British reaction would like to use the Soviet Union to break the fangs of German Imperialism, to weaken Germany for many years and to reserve for British Imperialism the dominating position in Europe."

Stalin's Policy

The main principles of Soviet foreign policy were made clear in Stalin's speech at the Congress. In this speech he pointed out that the Soviet Union: (1) Stands for peace and the strengthening of businesslike relations with all countries which do not attempt to violate its interests, (2) Stands for peaceable relations with all neighbouring countries providing they do not attempt to interfere with the territorial integrity of the Soviet States. (3) Will render support to nations which have fallen prey to aggression and are fighting for the independence of their countries.

BENGAL PUBLIC SERVICES

Controversy Over Communal Ratio

CALCUTTA, May 15.

Details of the controversy arising out of the question of fixation of communal ratio in public services, which is now engaging the serious attention of the Government of Bengal, are set forth in a note compiled under orders of the Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Chief Minister.

The note says that on a declaration of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose that he would be prepared to extend his co-operation in solving in a satisfactory manner the problem of the fixation of the ratio of different communities in different services, the Government called a conference to settle the question with 18 members of the Legislature.

PERCENTAGE IN SERVICES

A resolution to the effect that the Muslim be given 60 per cent, Scheduled Castes 20 per cent., and the rest 20 per cent of all appointments in various branches of public services was moved on August 24, 1938.

The Hon. Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Finance Minister Bengal had circulated to the members of the cabinet a note on this question and a note had been prepared by the Government with a view to placing before the Cabinet the correct point of view in the light of the criticisms of Mr. Sarkar.

OPEN COMPETITION

The note says that the theory of recruitment to the services by an open competition, irrespective of caste or creed though a sound doctrine in a country where the population is less diverse and more homogeneous than in a country like India, is not a sound one when applied to India.

Even in England, the theory of open competition in respect of Indian Civil Service had to be 'diluted' to a very great extent, and there is a definite reservation of European seats in the Indian Civil Service.

MAXIMUM QUALIFICATION

Dwelling on the theory of maximum qualification, which has been the keynote of Mr. Sarkar's criticism, the Chief Minister's note points out that this theory of the best available candidate being recruited has never obtained the field even in respect of the Hindu candidates.

NEED FOR FIXED PROPORTION

The note adds that the percentage of Muhammadan employment in subordinate and clerical services should be 55 per cent, irrespective of territorial considerations. At the present moment there are different ratios in different place, but instead of assigning different figures for different districts, it is best to lay down a fixed proportion which will have universal application. Reservation says the note, must continue until parity with the other community has been attained in both educational and economic spheres.

NO CHANGE IN POLICY

In reply to Mr. Sarkar's argument that the Instrument of Instructions precludes the Governor from initiating a change in the policy with regard to reservation on a communal basis until it is demonstrated that the reason for such a change is most compelling, the note concludes saying that what is at present urged is not a change in that policy but an increase in the numerical proportion of the reservation; such a course does not, therefore come within the mischief of the Instrument of Instructions.

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KARNATAK DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON MAHATMA

Echo Of Ramdurg Tragedy; Provincial Congress Committee Condemns Mob Violence

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, (By Mail).

A meeting of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee was held in the Congress House, Dharwar yesterday with Sjt. Siddappa Hosamani, M.L.A. (Central) in the chair. There was a great sensation in the House on account of sharp differences between the Congress leaders of Karnatak on the issue of Ramdurg tragedy and it was feared that the Karnatak will be politically divided into two irreconcilable parties on account of serious allegations and counter-allegations made by Congress leaders on each other. About 75 members were present including Mrs. Kamaladevi Chottapadhyaya, Sjts. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Narayanrao Joshi (Deputy Speaker, Bombay Legislative Assembly), Messrs M. P. Patil and T. R. Nesvi, the Parliamentary Secretaries of the Bombay Government, Sjts. Divakar, Hardikar, T. Shiddalingappa, Shrimatis Umabai Kundapur, Krishnabai Panajikar and others. Mr. Mallya, the Joint Secretary, K.P.C.C. and Mr. R. S. Hukkerikar, ex-Secretary, K.P.C.C., as well as most of the Mysore members were conspicuous by their absence.

The proceedings began at 8 a.m. when Mr. Gudleppa Hallikeri moved an adjournment motion with a view to arrive at a mutual understanding between the different groups that were created on Ramdurg tragedy. After a short discussion the meeting was adjourned to yesterday evening.

The meeting then began at 5 p.m. yesterday evening when the minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. Then a condolence resolution for the sad death of Shrimati B. T. J. Krishna, a prominent lady Congress worker of Coorg and ex-member of the K.P.C.C., was passed all standing.

Before taking up the subject on the agenda regarding Ramdurg affairs Mr. T. R. Nesavi informed the House that there has been mutual understanding between the leaders and whatever misunderstandings there were, were removed on an all-India topic of Ramdurg tragedy. He also advocated that the violence adopted by the State by resorting to repression and firing cannot be condemned by this meeting inasmuch as it contravenes Mahatmaji's principle of 'ahimsa' though they are bound to condemn the violence resorted to by the mob. He concluded his speech by appealing to the leaders to remain united as before the Ramdurg tragedy.

The following resolutions were then passed:—

This meeting of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee after having considered all the circumstances strongly and unequivocally condemns the dastardly acts of violence by the mob concerned at Ramdurg on the 7th of April 1939 as according to the Congress creed no violence is justifiable even under the gravest provocations.

This meeting further reiterates its full faith in Truth and Non-Violence as the most effective methods for conducting popular movements in this country and calls upon all people to help the Congress in conducting such movement along Truthful Non-Violent lines.

DEPUTATION TO MAHATMAJI

In view of some difference of opinion among workers of the Congress in Karnatak regarding matters concerning Ramdurg happenings this Committee decides to seek the guidance of Mahatmaji since it believes in his impartial judgment and in his unquestioned right to interest the principles of Truth and Non-Violence. The following gentlemen have been authorised to approach Gandhiji for referring among other things the points mentioned below:—

The nature and extent of the popular movement in Ramdurg since March 1938, the alleged repression (or otherwise) of the officers by the State, the tragic happenings at Ramdurg on the 5th to 7th of April 1939, the justifiability or otherwise of the shooting by the police, the lootings in Ramdurg on the 7th midnight and subsequent days (of April) the alleged molestation of women, flag-staff incident, and the representations made to Gandhiji regarding all these affairs the nature and personal inquiry into all the affairs. Shris. M. P. Patil, S. N. Angadi, B. N. Gupta, B. N. Munwalli, G. B. Deshpande, R. R. Diwakar, H. S. Koujalgi and Dr. Hardiker (Secretary).

The abovementioned gentlemen should submit to the K.P.C.C. the instructions given by Gandhiji after the visit to Mahatmaji within a month.

"Duke Of Windsor's Speech Is Beyond Criticism"

"It Will Help In Improving International Atmosphere"

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

The peace message broadcast by the Duke of Windsor from Verdun, is both praised and criticised in America.

Several senators and congressmen welcome the message.

Mr. Hamilton Fish, Republican member of the House of Representatives, sent a cable of congratulation to the Duke.

Comments by senators were:

Senator Minton: "A very sincere and earnest speech."

Senator Stewart (Tennessee): "It was human and well-timed."

Senator Pepper (Florida): "I believe that if the German people had heard it they would have been aroused."...

Official circles in Washington were somewhat critical. The State Department refused to comment officially but some high sources suggested that the Duke's appeal should have been addressed to Germany and Italy rather than to the United States.

They appreciated, however, the general purpose of the broadcast, and recognised its individual and personal quality.

In New York the "Herald-Tribune" carries this headline: "Windsor pleads that world be spared war: King approved speech."

In a leading article the paper says: "The times are serious ones for the Royal visitors, and the somewhat ill-timed message broadcast by the Duke of Windsor with its completely ill-conceived suppression by the British broadcasting monopoly, falls oddly in the midst of his brother's progress.

"That far voice, uncertain amid the static, could not repeat the tremendous impact of the Duke's previous broadcast when stepping from the throne, and its unexceptional sentiments are of the sort that have little meaning except when they come from men in positions of influence and responsibility such as the Duke of Windsor no longer holds."

The paper adds, however: "But the speech itself is beyond criticism, it was studiously correct and might even assist conceivably in improving the international atmosphere."

Although seven French broadcasting stations relayed the message, the French newspapers do not give it a great deal of prominence.

The "Ordre", which publishes a short summary, is the only newspaper to mention that there was no relay by the B.B.C.

PALESTINE PROPOSALS CONDEMNED

(Continued from page 1.)

British Frontier Policy responsible for all the misery and backwardness of Baluchistan, and it considers the non-introduction of Constitutional Government in Baluchistan as a measure of great injustice, and views with sympathy their endeavour to obtain a Constitutional Government, in their province; this conference urges on the British Government to introduce the constitution in Baluchistan without delay.

(2) "This session of the B. P. A. Conference expresses its heartfelt sympathy with the Maharajarins of Jaipur in their recent misfortunes, and deplores the conduct of the Darbar for not having assured them of their acceptance of their demands. This Conference emphatically appeals to the Darbar of Jaipur in the name of justice and love to make immediate and satisfactory arrangement for the return of the Mahajarins to their homes."

This resolution was moved by Maulana Samiullah of Delhi.

Through another resolution the Conference condemned the maladminstration rule obtaining in Bhawalpur, and expressed sympathy with the labourers the peasants and all arrested persons. It was also urged, that the State should grant immediate responsible government to the subjects.

HOW TO GIVE EFFECT TO PEOPLE'S WILL

Calcutta Votes For Launching Nation-wide Campaign

CALCUTTA, May 21.

In response to the appeal made by Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, Calcutta observed the All-India Political Prisoners Release Day to-day by holding public meetings in Shraddhanand Park, Tarasundari Park, Chetla Park, Entally Park, Manicktolla Maidan, Panihati grounds and other places.

Mr. J. C. Gupta presided over the principal meeting held at Shraddhanand Park.

In all these meetings resolutions were adopted regretting that despite the united demand of the people and the representative organisation of the country, political prisoners in many provinces, particularly in Bengal, and the Punjab, have not yet been released; appreciating the strenuous efforts made by Mahatma Gandhi to secure the release of politicals, but regretting the failure of the negotiations between Gandhiji and the Huq Ministry; and urging the Indian people to launch a nationwide campaign to mobilise popular support to the question, so that the Central and Provincial Governments may be compelled to give effect to the will of the people by releasing all politicals.

Earlier, processions were taken out throughout the city.—United Press.

DETENUS STILL REMAINING UNDER FETTERS

(Continued from Page 1)

the setting free of a few politicals, most of the detenus still remained under fetters.

What remained now for the Congress to do was, said Mr. Nariman, to make a request to the Congress Ministries in all the eight Provinces to take joint and concerted action in the form of an ultimatum to the Government of India to release all the political prisoners in Bengal and the Punjab without procrastination, failing which the Ministries should resign.

That was the only alternative to counter the obduracy of the Governments of Bengal and the Punjab; or else, the unfortunate young men who were to-day behind prison bars, would be there for years more.

NOW'S THE OPPORTUNITY

Mr. Nariman also described the favourable political conditions in India and observed that now was India's opportunity to make demands of the British Government, as, owing to the tense international situation they were in a mood to keep India pleased, for they would require her help in the event of a war when they would need her money and men.

If that auspicious moment was not exploited, Mr. Nariman remarked, a golden opportunity would have been lost.

Mr. Nariman then appealed to the audience to support wholeheartedly the resolution which the next speaker would place before the meeting.

The following resolution was then passed:—

"This public meeting held under the joint auspices of the Girgaon 'D' Ward District Congress Committee and the Parel 'F' Ward District Congress Committee, while appreciating the strenuous efforts made by Mahatma Gandhi to secure the release of political prisoners in Bengal, notes with regret the failure of negotiations between Mahatma Gandhi and the Huq Ministry in the matter.

"A HOPELESS QUESTION"

"The time during which Mahatma Gandhi expected to secure the release of all political prisoners is over. In view of the stiff and callous attitude of the Bengal Ministry on the policy adopted by it, the release of long-term prisoners has become an almost hopeless question. In the opinion of this meeting there is no longer any justification to detain the prisoners in jail, who have been convicted during an emergency period, mostly under special powers, and specially so when the prisoners have openly expressed their aversion for terrorism.

"This meeting calls upon the Governments of Bengal and the Punjab to immediately release all prisoners who are still behind prison bars, particularly Chandra Singh of the Garhwal Regiment and Comrades Prithi Singh and Gurumukh Singh, who are still languishing behind prison bars."

Mr. Shankarlalji, a prominent political figure of Delhi and a member of the Delhi Congress Committee, delivered a short speech in which he impressed upon the audience the significance of the meeting and urged support to the resolution.

The meeting dispersed after the singing of the "Bande Mataram."

PARSIS AND PROHIBITION

(Continued from Page 6).

allowed to go away without being sent up before a magistrate to the great regret of the community. The papers, instead of condemning this shameless exhibition of disgusting manners of these hooligans, tried to justify it on the grounds that they were within their right to break up the meeting because they did not approve of the subject of the lecture. The throwing of chappals and rotten eggs on the stage and the incessant noise and the abusive language they used were said to be "harmless and innocent acts." Such a perverted menatlity shown by a paper that is supposed to guide and develop public mind is difficult to understand. The only thing a right-thinking person can do is to have nothing to do with such papers. I for one have taken an oath never to subscribe, read or advertise in such papers.

Parsis' Legitimate Grievance

As for prohibition the Parsis seem to have some legitimate grievance, as many of them including some widows will all at once be deprived of their means of livelihood, and as most of them have been in this line for generations and will find it difficult or impossible to find some other occupation especially under the present economic conditions they will have to starve or live on public charity. There is not the least doubt that the Government have decided to introduce this measure with the best of intentions, but in their zeal born of inexperience they have been very impatient and have not studied different aspect of this very complicated question. If they had given sufficient notice to the wholesale and retail liquor sellers and given them an opportunity to dispose off their stocks and find some other occupation, there is not the least doubt that not only would they have not raised so much opposition but many of them would have co-operated with Government to make this beneficial measure a success. The country liquor shop licences and retail sellers of foreign liquor have, perhaps, no legal claim for compensation against Government, but morally speaking the Government, having allowed them on a certain payment to carry on the business, in many cases for generations, cannot ignore the claim and shelter themselves behind the legal argument. They have got the power and they can afford to ignore the claim; but are they morally right?

The Parsis in their anxiety to protest against prohibition have made a great capital out of their religion and stressed the necessity of liquor for certain rites and ceremonies, though there are thousands of Parsis who never touch liquor and there are many fire temples where liquor is not used at all: there is also a society called the Parsi Temperance and Vegetarian Society who preach very strongly against the use of alcohol in any form. Have the protesting Parsis ever shown any resentment against these individuals and institutions or called them irreligious? Of the dozen books of religious literature quoted by the Parsi Prohibition Protest Committee in their memorandum submitted to Government none has been written in the time of Zoroaster nor in the language existing in his time, being in Pahalavi. These books were written hundreds of years after the time of the prophet. The funniest of all these authorities is that of the Shah Nameh which has nothing to do with the religion being a legendary history of Iran written by a Moslem poet over five centuries after the downfall of the last Zoroastrian empire. They might as well have quoted Omar Khayyam perhaps with better effect.

There is very little to be seen in this memorandum about the great economic loss and consequent increase in unemployment. It is casually mentioned in a few lines on the last of the six pages of this document. Have these wise men who drafted the memorandum, been guided by their reason and common sense or by the blatant and noisy orthodox opinion?

For Education Of U. P. Harijan Children

LUCKNOW, (By Mail)

That a campaign be launched for bringing to school all Harijan children who are not at present attending schools, and that Government should meet half the expenditure involved the other half being met from private collections, was one of the important resolutions passed at a meeting of the Provincial Depressed Classes education committee held at the Council House, Lucknow, with Mr. Karan Singh Kane, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Education, U. P., in the chair. The total estimated expenditure was estimated to be Rs. 12,000.

FIGHTING FOREIGN OIL MONOPOLY

(Continued from page 14)

on the finances brought in by the Managing Agents.

NO OIL RACKET

The statement that responsible Ministers and Officials are planning "to run an Oil racket in India" is not only deliberately false, but it is also libellous and defamatory. The word 'racket' would mean that the Company is kept alive to defraud the public, whilst in the present circumstances it is the case of a Company which has valiantly stood against all unfair rate war ruthlessly waged by vested interests with the sole object of driving it out of existence and of monopolizing the trade exclusively in the hands of non-Indian and foreign companies for their exploitation to the detriment of this country's teeming millions. In doing so, as mentioned above, this Company has also saved crores of rupees of the Indian public.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION

The proposed legislation by the Bombay and other Provincial Governments is a very desirable measure against all future exploitation by non-Indian and foreign oil interests operating in India whose policy in oil trade is guided elsewhere outside India and also to protect its teeming millions who have been in the past made to pay exhorbitant prices for petrol, kerosene, diesel oil and lubricating oils. It may further be noted that the major portion of imports of oil is from Burma which enjoys preferential tariffs by way of duty on kerosene and exemption of duty on diesel oil and yet these Companies marketing these products of Burma have never given any advantage in prices to the consumers out of such preference and exemptions enjoyed by them, and have kept the rates of these commodities in parity with the rates for imports from other countries who pay higher amount by way of duty etc. To-day Diesel oil used for motive power for motor vehicles and coming from Burma, which no longer forms part of India, pays no duty though sold at monopolistic rates apart from the fact that such use of this oil deprives the Central Government of its legitimate revenue by way of duty which is hitherto charged on petrol. In the past these vested interests have always tried to advance the plea of defending 'indigenous industry' which plea is no longer tenable, in the light of the fact that Burma no longer forms part of India.

Further it may be noted that the legislation as contemplated by the Provincial Governments in India is not the first of its kind. Similar legislation has already been brought by other countries of the world to counteract monopolistic conditions similar to those existing at present in India; like the Government of New Zealand, Brazil, Japan, and various provinces through the States (U.S.A.) In fact such a legislation should have come years back but for the vested interests, it is worth while for the public to recollect the price which they have paid during the last World War and it is time that Government control is exercised in this vital commodity which is to-day the life-blood of industry in times of peace and the very existence of life in times of war. It may further interest the public to know that the Petrol prices when fixed by the different Provincial Governments under legislation, will be based on economic rates as prevailing all over the world and that in all probability they will be lower than the former monopolistic prices of Re. 1-5-6 per gallon charged at ports before the advent of this Company.

But the most amusing, if also the most mischievous, part of the whole series of misleading statements made in the "Sentinel" is that the fundamental point is completely ignored that the type of bill that has been introduced in the Punjab Assembly, (and which conceivably would be the lines along which the Bombay Government may also introduce a bill) seeks to empower the Government to fix not only the minimum economic price for the sale of petrol, but also an economic maximum price for the same commodity. Such a bill, as is clearly stated in the statement of Objects and Reasons in the case of the Punjab bill, seeks to serve the double purpose of (1) preventing powerful foreign vested interests from choking out of existence the struggling Indian companies and (2) preventing the oil trade from charging unconscionably high prices and thereby exploiting the public. Viewed, therefore from both these angles, that of protecting nascent Indian enterprise in this valuable trade of distributing mineral oils, and that of protecting the vast body of Indian consumers from such ruthless exploitation as did occur for years before the W.I.C. came on the market, such a bill is entirely and wholly in the interests of the Indian public, and there is not the slightest doubt that the kite-flying article published in the "Sentinel" on the 18th May 1939 only voices the sentiments and the fears of enemies of Indian national interests.

Congress Is Shivaji And Gandhiji Is Ramdas

(Continued from page 1)

objection that he was only a Mahratta and his activity to resist foreign rule was only Mahratta philosophy. The Punjab, Bengal, Madras, Gujarat and Hindus and Mussalmans gathered round his banner. He did not hesitate to preach to the Bengalis and Muslims to celebrate the Shivaji Festival, and they responded to his appeal. Similarly, to-day, if Mahatma Gandhi is merely continuing his work of fighting foreign rule and winning Swaraj, all provinces must go after him. It might be that a few years hence they would have to follow Jawaharlal Nehru, but that did not mean that they followed Gujarat or U. P. or their particular philosophies. They only joined a force fighting foreign rule.

TOLERANCE NECESSARY.

Those who did not agree with the methods of Satyagraha which Gandhiji was following, were free to go their own way. Socialists or Hindu Sabhaites or Muslim Leaguers might preach their philosophies, without running down either Gandhiji or Congress, they could raise objections to programmes, plead for amendments or additions or follow their own course, but the intolerance with which Congress was treated or the ridicule that was attempted to be poured on Gandhiji's personality was a disgraceful feature of Maharashtra's press and public life. Gandhiji was the most tolerant of men. He never wanted a single follower who did not believe in his methods. He had worked his own way to the position he occupied to-day by working silently and with the help of his true followers. No Socialist or Hindu Sabhaite was barred from doing it. "As far as I am concerned," Prof. Javdekar added "the Indian National Congress is the Shivaji of to-day and Gandhiji is the Ramdas, who played the role of Shivaji's spiritual adviser and source of original inspiration for fighting for the freedom of his country. Maharashtra's provincial pride must not suffer, if it has to follow the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, for that is the leadership that makes for the freedom of this country and overthrow of foreign rule."

Hardly had Prof. Javdekar completed this sentence, when cries of "question" 'withdraw,' 'Gandhi is no Mahatma,' etc. were raised. The two or three people who were the loudest and most vehement in their protestations came near the President and demanded time to address and contradict the speaker

Even after being assured that they could ask questions after the conclusion of the discourse, they demanded as much time as the speaker was taking for making speeches, and it was clear that they were determined to break up the meeting. All attempts at reasoning failed.

The police at this stage appeared on the scene necked out three or four people, and the proceedings began again quite pacefully. The disturbers of the meeting, who are said to be members of a body known as 'Hindu Yuvak Sangh' cried "Hindu Sabhaki Jai", "Savarkarki Jai," "Congress Murdabad," etc. Leaflets distributed by one of them, a Mr. Laxman Ganesh Thatte, B.A. LL.B., described the organisers of the meeting as "traitors to Maharashtra" and "slaves of Vallabhbhai Patel," and a number of rabid charges were made against Gandhiji and Congress in equally rabid language They had succeeded in breaking up the meeting on Saturday evening at the Y. M. H. A. Hall, and expected to succeed on Sunday also, but the organisers of the meeting were more than a match for them, and outwitted them.

JAVDEKAR RESUMES LECTURE.

After quiet was restored, Prof. Javdekar said the organisers had a perfect right to remove the disturbers. They were asked to keep peace and put their questions and make even short speeches. They would not listen to any reasoning. Force had to be applied in such cases It was the right of every State to keep peace in that way. If the police were compelled to do it at their meeting it was their own fault. Rowdyism was no asertion of civic rights and it must be met by force. Ahimsa did not mean abject surrender or cowardice which its critics should do well to remember. Even Gandhiji preferred the use of physical force to cowardice, although he would go the lengthiest length to be non-violent in thought, word and act.

Prof. Javdekar answered four or five questions, and the stormy meeting came to a close. In reply to one of the questions, he said every one who wanted to raise the status of Maharashtra in Indian or international life must choose a pursuit for which he thought he was best fitted without interfering with the business of others.

HARIJAN COLONY AT BANDRA

Opening Ceremony By Premier At Palli Hill Bandra, To-day

An important step that will go a long way in the matter of solving the housing problem of Harijan residents of Bombay, will be taken up to-day, when the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, will open the Konkanastha Mahars' Co-operative Colony at Bandra. The importance of the event lies in the fact that Mr. Kher who was responsible for the useful educational and social work in the midst of Harijans, more than ten years ago, has been called upon to open the Harijan Colony which has just been completed.

HOUSING PROBLEM OF HARIJANS

The problem of affording housing accommodation within the means of poor Harijan citizens in Bombay had always been a keen one. They lived in thatched cottages in suburbs and migrated from place to place because of the unsatisfactory nature of housing. The Bandra Colony will, therefore, be a God-send to this floating population of Harijans.

FIRST HARIJAN COLONY

It was ten years ago that nearly a hundred Mahar families from the Konkan settled down in thatched huts in a colony at the foot of the Pali Hills, where Government allowed them temporary use of the land. It was amidst these colonists that the present Prime Minister of Bombay conducted social and educational work. The contact which he had established was broken during the civil disobedience movement.

It was again in the year 1933 when a branch of the Harijan Sevak Sangh was opened in Bombay that the contact which the Harijan residents had established with the public workers in suburbs was renewed. One of the first proposals to be considered by the Sangh in the direction of providing amenities of life to Harijans was the providing of housing accommodation to Mahars who comprised the colony near Pali Hills.

A SYMPATHETIC COLLECTOR

The then Collector of the Suburban District, Mr. Perry, was approached by the colonists through the good offices of Mr. K. Natarajan, the well-known editor of the "Indian Social Reformer." The Collector suggested that it might be possible for the Government to consider the question of allotting the site permanently to Mahar families, provided they undertook to have a co-operative housing scheme. The scheme was worked out, Mahar workers having received the proposal with enthusiasm. A society was registered in 1936. An application was made to Gove rnment for the grant of a site at the concessional rate of Re. 1 per square yard. A request was also made that Government might sanction a loan to the extent of 3/4 of the value for the land and buildings and that the loan be given at 5 per cent.

GRANT OF LAND

The Congress Ministry considered the request sympathetically and land admeasuring 12,766 yds. was allotted to the Society at the concessional rate of Re. 1 per sq. yard. For the construction of buildings the Government sanctioned a loan to the extent of half the value of the buildings. But the Society made a further request for a loan equal to 3/4th of the value of buildings at 5 per cent. Thanks to the interest shown by the Hon. the Revenue Minister, the request of the Society was granted.

The foundation stone of the colony building had been laid by Mr. K. Natarajan in January, 1939. Addressing the colonists on this occasion he had expressed the hope that the foundation of the colony would lead to the spread of education among the Mahar population in Bandra. The Colony will also have a library, for which Mr. Madhavlal M. Bhat has given an endowment of Rs. 1,000.

Our Readers' Views

Literacy Campaign

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A person under a pen name as "Rover" in attempting to unearth (the hidden) "Dangers" in the Literacy campaign has displayed only an ugly ingenuity. His letter as appeared in the issue of the "Times of India" dated 16th instant, shows the malicious tone. He asserts that the literacy classes in Parel area are converted into classes for communism. We are accused to the bogy of communism in every mass movement as such I would not come to take notice of what "Rover" and his kind may have to prowl. But in making these allegations he makes an unkind cut to three agencies connected with the campaign. Could this have happened purely because of ignorance of the existence of these agencies or was it a part of a well-advised malice, I could not say.

But let me explain for the benefit of your readers the whole plan.

Every five classes has a supervisor who is present throughout the period of teaching. Then there are superintendents over the heads of these suervisors who take rounds in areas allotted to them. Over them is the superintendent-general who goes round from place to place. The plan of his visit is never given out.

These supervisors and superintendents are drawn from the higher rank employees of Municipality and from other educational institutions. Often they are principals or Superintendents of mucipal schools. The superintendent-general is Mr. R. V. Parulekar, the Secretary of the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipality. He pays visits to schools without previous intimation. Does "Rover" suggest that this supervising agency consists of idiots unfit to discover communist propaganda or does he suggest that it is a party to it?

Then there exist yet another agency. Government have appointed two officers—Messrs. Ghate and Apte, to visit these classes. They have by now covered the full area in which over 200 classes are run.

The third agency is of visitors of the eminence of Diwan Bahadur Krishnalal Zaveri, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Prof. Berry, Prof. Callon, Mr. N. M. Joshi and a host of others. These visitors took keen interest in the conduct of the classes and their impressions have been made known to the public through highly appreciative statements they issued to the press.

"Rover" unwittingly dubs these Government Officers and the visitors as idiots or agents of the Communists.

Lastly, but above all, is the teaching staff on whom dirty reflections are made. These teachers are drawn from all ranks of society. Their enrollment forms showing every information about them are in the office of the campaign committee. Does "Rover" suggest that 400 and odd men and women teachers coming from colleges and professions are all agents of the "vicious" communists? What is true is that these teachers have received preliminary training in teaching and are unconcerned about everything else, but teaching.

I would invite "Rover," therefore, either to point out a class or group of classes and the names of teachers, supervisors and superintendents who have conspired with the communists or (if he is an honest man) to apologize to these agencies for making reflections on them.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. PUSALKAR,
In charge of the Parel Office, B.L.C.C.

Parsis And Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With regard to the scenes of disgraceful hooliganism witnessed at the first two lectures by Col. Ghadialy on the subject of Prohibition at the Cawasji Jehangir Hall, no decent minded Parsi I am certain, will fail to condemn in the strongest possible terms such 'goondaism' on the part of a section of his ill-advised coreligionists which I think is directly thankful to the nauseating vituperations and stupid propaganda carried on against our National Government by the communal Gujarati press that claims to represent the orthodox section of our Parsi community.

It is about time the reactionary and orthodox section of the Parsi community realised that these unbecoming tactics will prove of little avail to it and that it is only making itself the laughing stock of our country by giving an exhibition of its impotent rage as it had done some time ago on the occasion of a Parsi girl entering upon a career on the cinema screen, when a wave of intolerance and ineffectual fury passed over this section of the community.

Members of the Parsi community with all its wonted claims to progressiveness, culture and refinement had no business whatsoever at any time to enter into such a low, degrading and immoral business as the liquor trade, and if some of them were so lacking in scruples as to stoop, for the love of filthy lucre, to pander to the vice of their fellow-creatures and help them to their ruin, they have none but themselves to thank if they find themselves in difficulties when we have a National Govt. naturally anxious to rescue the nation from the havock worked by alcoholism.

I think it is quite besides the point and no argument at all to state that alcoholism it not wide-spread amongst the Parsis. Prohibition is not to be introduced for the sole benefit of a microscopic community like the Parsis. It is indeed in the fitness of things and laudable that our National Government should introduce this measure at the sacrifice of a huge revenue, although perhaps the inevitable hardship entailed on the introduction of such a revolutionary change would have been minimised if this most desirable change in our civic life were to be brought about in gradual degrees spread over a not-unduly-long period.

The hardship I have referred to is that which will have to be shoulered by the poor employees (the vast majority of them non-Parsis) of the liquor trade. The licencees themselves who have fattened on an immoral trade and made their pile therefrom and are the loudest in raising a hue and cry, hardly deserve any public sympathy at all.

The only fault I can find with the proposed measure—and this a very serious one—is that a Government which prides in calling itself National and Popular, should think fit to make an exception of the European community from the working of the Prohibition law. It is indeed a severe shock and most humiliating to our sense of national pride, that an exception should thus be made of foreigners in our land. When Prohibition was in force in the U. S. A., the Government of that country had made no provisions for pandering to the boozing propensities of nationals of other countries, and I can see no season whatsoever why our Government should consider itself called upon to do so.—Yours, etc.,

P. D. DAVER.

Ghadiali And Congress

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—While condemning the "hooliganism" at the prohibition meeting held at the Sir C. J. Hall under the chairmanship of various Ministers, I do feel the Congress Government were most ill-advised to have selected a speaker of the notoriety of "Col" Ghadiali.

How would the Hindus like us Parsis to get Mahatma Gandhi's eldest son to denounce Hinduism and Prohibition?

Therefore, if there was any hooliganism, I maintain the Parsis acted under grave provocation because of the Government getting a fellow of "Col" Ghadiali's stamp to speak on a Policy which is being forced on a Minority Community regardless of the sufferings therefrom.

When such overt acts are done by the responsible persons in the Congress Government, how do you expect the Minority masses to react?

Rightly or wrongly does it not tend to show a bitter anti-Parsi feeling in the Congress High Command's programme?

If the High Command had any feelings for the Parsis except what appears to be, of hate, in spite of the acknowledged worth of Parsi national achievements—if they were really keen on cushioning the blow, could they not have very easily given mofussil shops to these persons who would lose their livelihood here, without putting the shops to auction?

Could they not have further restricted the ownership of shops to one shop per person and done a thousand and one things, rationally, to safeguard the means of livelihood of those who had co-operated with Government in this business for about a century? Then, you get Congressmen like Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji who spoke of the culture of the two major Communities—Hindu and the Muslim—at an Indian Progressive Group meeting as if the Minority Communities and the Parsis in particular had no culture at all worth speaking of!

All these overt acts show a "Mens ria" of a most provoking order of the present Congress mentality, so to expect the Parsis to drink goat's milk and do "ahimsa" is as ridiculous as to ask Hitler to give back Czechoslovakia and Austria to the Czechs and to the Austrians!

When we have all the opportunities we want for an Independent India, to mess it all up as Mr. Gandhi at the R.T.C. did, is a dreadful shame all intelligent men agree. Here is Mr. Gandhi once again en route to staging another fast at Rajkot when tnere are hundreds of more pressing problems to be solved! Even Mr. Gandhi's best friends and supporters know that India's clock for freedom was put back 50 years by Mr. Gandhi's going to the R.T.C. and pleading India's cause and then being utterly discredited.

So reverting to "Col." Ghadiali and the uproar at the Prohibition meetings, I maintain it was Government's own blunder in getting a notorious nonentity of this type to speak which was the cause, and they should not blame only the Parsi element present, as they naturally resented this, which was meant to be, put it bluntly, a slap in the face to the whole Parsi Community at large.—Yours, etc.,

DIARDI.

Appeal To Parsis

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It was with feeling of pain and shame that I read in the "Times of India" about the attitude that the Parsis have taken against prohibition. It was a shock to read that my sisters going against all the traditional womanly feelings of refinement and culture, should have thought it fit to go so far as to call a meeting of protest against prohibition against an evil, which has worked such havoc in Indian homes, rich and poor; that they should have forgotten their unfortunate sisters, who are the victims of untold sufferings and misery; that they should have forgotten their starving little ones, forgetting their first duty to home and child and going against all womanly instincts, called a meeting in support of such an unfortunate and ignoble cause. They might have done better.

But it was with a feeling of simple horror I read of the Parsi Priests taking part in these meetings working against prohibition. It shows the mark of the time, that even those who should be the guides and teachers of us unfortunates, should thus be lead, against all priestly propriety and dignity, by the influence of a few influentials, in their congregation to do this. To think that these custodians of an ancient faith which is built on purity should be supporting causes, which no right thinking person could even dream of doing; that they should even drag the name of this pure and ancient religion to serve their and others ends. To assert that liquor is essential for the performance of its pure ceremonies is almost unbelievable. Where is it given in the Parsi religious books that alcohol is essential for these ceremonies? or essential to make the prayer palatable to the Most High? Would not fruit juice, or grape juice be as palatable to Him? The fact of the case to my poor judgment is, that all this is no religious sentiment. true religion is something quite different. The pinch is not in the religious shoe. It all means that a deep cut is being made on a number of our Parsi pockets which have fattened to a great extent on the liquor trade and that is rather unpleasant for us. We cannot think of the straving wife and children—of the utter misery and degradation of thousands of our weak and unfortunate brothers and sisters, when it effects our pockets. Can any right thinking person have two opinions on this point? An evil is an evil, and it cannot be good for any. I think that if my Parsi brothers would only stand up and face the facts impartially, and with their traditional spirit of charity, I am sure they would not find it in their hearts to stand against any steps that are being taken in good faith against this evil. I am sure, if a few bold spirits stood up and called out that their personal gain should be no consideration to the moral welfare of a nation, others will be soon coming to support them in their noble cause.

India has been our motherland by adoption for some centuries. She gave us shelter and protected and nourished us when we most needed it. Should we now back out when she needs our help in putting her home in order? Should we repay her with ingratitude and cry out because a few of us are asked to sacrifice their personal gain, for the good of the whole country? Cannot we find a more creditable profession than liquor trade, that we should make such an ill-considered row about it?—Yours etc.

G. B.

Baroda

Parsi Deputation To Premier

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Government's communique issued over the interview which the Parsi deputation had with the Prime Minister Kher and Dr. Gilder, leaves the public entirely in the dark.

I hope the public at large will agree with me that the Parsi Deputationists are in a position to control and guide the present communalist agitation set up by a section of their own community and I request the Ministers to take the public into their confidence immediately.

I shall only add that we have at present not the Robert Bellian Ministry, but a Cabinet entirely responsible to the public. And, in this instance, the personal aspect of the discussions entirely vanishes and the Ministers are expected to represent the views of the public in no uncertain manner. I believe the Ministers did their duty. But we want to know what was the net result of the interview and whether the Ministers were convinced that the deputationists would deliver the goods. We want definite news one way or the other, for, ultimately, it is the public who have to bear the brunt of this agitation. We want full information and not a mere assurance that all will be well.—Yours, etc.,

OBSERVER.

Bombay, May 18.

"Hyderabad Muslims Lack Correct Leadership"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Under the caption "Hyderabad Muslims Lack Correct Leadership." Mr. K. A. Gafoor has contributed an article to your valuable columns, dated May 5, 1939. He made Bahadur Yar Jung the target of ridicule, and made some unworthy insinuations against the Nawab.

Mr. Gafoor must know that the Nawab is an acknowledged leader of Hyderabad Muslims, and the entire Muslim community is ever ready to sacrifice their all at his command. Now I wish to refute the allegations one by one which are levelled against the Nawab Sahib by Mr. K. A. Gafoor.

He writes: "The leadership of Hyderabad Muslims is in wrong hands." If he thinks that Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung is unfit of guiding the destinies of Muslims, then he ought to have at least mentioned the name of the gentleman who is more competent for the work."

At one place he writes in these words about the Nawab.

"But his one great fault is that he cares more for his own leadership than for fundamental and abiding interests of the Muslim community."

This charge is most repugnant, and to say or write about a selfless worker such things is really a disservice to him. I heard Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung's many speeches in public meetings. He said "I am a humble servant of my community, and always ready to retire from public life when any one is ready to take my place."

He is not a man of the type Mr. Gafoor thinks. He accuses the Nawab with the motive that he is "preaching communalism" I emphatically repudiate the accusation and boldly declare that Nawab Sahib never did such a thing; but no doubt he bitterly attacks those who are doing mischief or creating dissensions.

Any how things are made hot for Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung.

I fully agree with him when he says:—"There is none in Hyderabad who can replace the Nawab effectively."—Yours, etc.,

M. FAROOK ALI.

Hyderabad.

Overcrowding In Local Trains

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities have come forward with a curious solution of the problem of overcrowding in local trains. It is this: Formerly in every carriage was painted a figure showing the maximum number of seating accommodation in that carriage and in case that number was exceeded the public could pull the communication chord and stop the train with impunity. To circumvent this danger, the Railway has now discontinued the practice of exhibiting the seat numbers and now only the maximum number of passengers that the carriage can contain (including those standing) is painted instead. Thus where formerly the seat number exhibited was say 110, the new number is anything from 150 to 170.

When interrogated on the point by the Suburban District Congress Committee, the Railway replied to the effect that in occordance with the practice in vogue in all great cities of the world, every passenger is not entitled to ask for a seat in a local train and that therefore the total number of passengers including those standing is exhibited in the carriage as provided for under Sec. 62 of the Indian Railway Act.

Now I have not yet studied the Section 62 of the Indian Railway Act nor do I know anything about the practice in other big cities and countries. All I am concerned with is whether the attitude adopted and the action taken by the B.B. & C.I. Railway authorities can stand to reason.

Firstly about standing in a carriage. Can the Rly. Authorities honestly say that in the carriages as they are constructed at present, it is possible for a passenger to stand without risk to himself and inconvenience to those sitting? Does not the Railway still exhibit a notice at the doors pointing out the danger of standing there and denying any claim for compensation in case of mishap befalling anyone neglecting that warning? Had not the Railway Authorities commenced a commendable practice of posting sepoys of the Watch and Ward Department dissuading people from standing in the doorways? Considering these points it is sheerly unreasonable to expect passengers to stand for any length of time. The only remedy would be to increase accommodation by reducing upper class accommodation which is apparently far in ecess of requirements.

One more point, and I have done. The Railway has increased the rates of season tickets by nearly 20 per cent. some 5 or 6 years back. The Public is entitled to ask whether this is the return that the Railway is going to give them. It is to be hoped that wiser counsels will prevail with the Railway Company and the Public will be spared the agony of agitation involving direct action.—Yours, etc.

V. V. RANADE.

"Khaddar For Municipal Employees"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Your correspondent "One Who Knows", who is conspicuous, however, for his ignorance, asks me some questions. I do not pay much attention to those who hide their identity under a nom-de-plume, but as I smell the identity of this amiable gentleman, I shall do him the honour of satisfying his curiosity.

Your correspondent will please note that the Bandra Municipal Congress Party does not require its Associate members to don khaddar. In believing that I gave "advice" to those concerned to wear khaddar he is mistaken. I did not speak on the resolution, which by the way kept all controversial aspects out by concentration on the economic aspect of khaddar. Mrs. Gangaben Patel did this in an admirable neat little speech which deserved a better response than the ignorant criticism levelled against it. He is also wrong in believing that I wear foreign material only or to a great extent. Dress, I believe, is a purely personal matter, except in so far as uniforms for institutions are concerned. But I may tell your correspondent that most of my clothing is made of Indian made cloth. I do not make a fetish of this and do use foreign material that I have and am free to purchase whatever material is suited to my requirements. My association with the Congress Municipal Party has nothing to do with my dress or with my political opinions. I have been able to give to the party such co-operation as I promised in municipal matters before the election and in spite of some ugly situations during the elections we have agreed to co-operate for the good of our voters and so long as the Municipal Congress Party is satisfied how I dress is no concern of anybody. That party's confidence in me has gone to the generous length of my choice as the Hon. Secretary for Municipal work. If your correspondence is trying to attempt to bring about a rupture between me and the party he is labouring under a great delusion.—Yours, etc.,

VEERBAL MEHTA.

Khar, May 18.

Col. Sokhey And Indigenous Medicine

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your "Frankly speaking" column you criticize Col. Sokhey's broadcast speech in which he said that indigenous systems of medicine were out of date and unscientific. Col. Sokhey is one of those allopath physicians who would restrict medical practice to adherents of allopathy only suppressing practitioners outside their profession. A Dr. Little M.P. who is of the same opinion as Col. Sokhey brought a Bill in Parliament restricting the practice of art of healing to registered practitioners. Parliament however, wisely rejected the Bill. London "Truth" editorially made comments on Dr. Little's Bill which Col Sokhey and other doctors should note well. "Truth" wrote:—

"It seems to me that what we want before everything else is a little more humility, a little more consciousness of the shortcomings of their craft in champions of medical monopoly like Dr. Little. Instead of inveighing against the danger of allowing unqualified medical practitioners to handle the public, Dr. Little would do better for the public and his own profession to inquire with his learned mind why such ignoramuses are able to give relief in case after case where the hallmarked exponents of true science are helpless. The most important reason for the spread of unqualified practice is the failure of qualified practitioners to cure some of the most common and serious afflictions of humanity. Their 'science' is discredited by the progress of education and intelligence among the public; and it is doubly discredited by their assumption of infallibility and their attitude towards outsiders who succeed where they fail. The best hope for the profession lies not in the trade-union spirit for which Dr. Little stands but in the growing consciousness among 'qualified' medical men that they have a great deal to learn and that much of what they have learned is useless rubbish."

Will Col. Sokhey please read, assimilate and inwardly digest the contents of the above extract from Editorial Notes in London "Truth"? Col. Sokhey should further note that Bernard Shaw, one of the most noted critics of the medical profession describes allopath doctors as being "disastrous duffers in the sickroom of the nation."

Your readers desirous to know the inconsistencies, irregularities, and cunning rampant in orthodox medical profession should read Dr. Cronin's famous novel "The Citadel."—Yours, etc.,

ZOROASTRIAN.

"Versova Bus Service."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It's a matter of regret and surprise that an occasional visitor like Mr. D. Mascarenhas of Bombay should run to the press simply because he did not get a bus without a fish basket to go to Andheri. He forgets that 99 per cent of the passengers are fishermen and the bus service mainly runs on these people. I am also a daily passenger for the last seven years, and I do not know the amount of hardship and inconvenience we had to put up with five years back when the buses were owned by private owners. In those days single fare was annas four and we were left at the whim and the mercy of the private bus-owners.

Two years ago the bus company was turned into a limited company and the single fare now is anna one only for a distance of four miles. I think there is no bus service which is so cheap as the Versova bus service. At present the buses run at the scheduled times and I have no complaint against the bus service. The congestion of passengers is mainly due to the flying visitors like Mr. D. Mascarenhas and hence the normal running of the buses is dislocated. I hope visitors like Mr. D. Mascarenhas will restrain themselves from going to press when they are on pleasure trips to Versova, to enjoy the hospitality of the village and breathe the pure oxygen of the sea shore. That there are only two buses running, is a statement not only false but too bold a statement of a flying visitor like Mr. D. Mascarenhas. There is a fleet of six to eight buses on Versova-Andheri line.—Yours, etc.,

N. R. PURANDHAR,
L.C.P.S. (Bom.)

Education Through Broadcasting

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The potentiality of the radio as an instrument of mass education is admitted on all hands but has not been given serious attention by the authorities in India. The possibilities opened out by the radio are great and if fully exploited will be productive of the greatest good to the community.

The radio is at present looked upon more as an instrument of pleasure than of instruction and its popularity is now confined mainly to the Cities This in the first place is because of the high cost of a radio set which prevents a man with average means to go in for it. In the second place the programmes which are broadcast are often not of mass appeal for they pander to the expert and the wealthy and not to the common man.

All these factors have vitiated the development of radio-mindedness in the country. There is however no cause to feel pessimistic over its future. What is required is that the authorities should always keep in view that the radio has come to stay; that it has a definite place in national life and is not only a new channel for amusements but an important and far-reaching instrument of mass education. The best way to popularise the radio is to have every village equipped with a set where choice programmes of instruction may be received for the benefit of the villagers. To create interest in the programme, it is necessary that the subjects chosen are of mass appeal, especially to boys and girls and are delivered in simple and appealing style so that they may produce a lasting impression.

I would suggest that biographical programmes create more interest than purely impersonal ones, that a boy will be more interested and inquisitive about the lives of great men and the lessons to be deduced therefrom than on purely abstract matters. Indian history is not poor in heroes and heroines and I wonder why no attempt in this direction has been so far made by the authorities here.

The radio can also be used for promoting physical education. In Japan, I am told, physical exercises and games are broadcast every morning for the benefit of school children. If our broadcasting stations will only devote a major portion of their programmes for items of national activity such as education, social reform, rural welfare, etc., they would be rendering real service to the country.—Yours, etc.,

K. G. SUBRAMANIAN.

University Examinations

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Now that the examinations are over, it is worth while bringing one or two things to the notice of the University. In spite of repeated protests from the student world, the examinations continue to be held during the hot days. To make the matters worse, the science practicals are, it seems, left entirely to the convenience of the examiners. To take one instance, this year, the Inter-Science students were asked to go to one of the suburbs for the practical examination in Biology. Is it not surprising that the poor students should be made to go to the suburb, in the hot days and at some expense, when no less than four college laboratories were available in the city itself? Let us hope that the new vice-Chancellor will look more to the convenience of the students in the future.—Yours, etc.,

"STUDENTS."

UNREST IN INDORE

Sequel To Arrest Of Parishad And Congress Leaders

(From A Correspondent)

INDORE, May 20.

As a protest against the newly imposed taxes by the State Authorities the city of Indore has been observing a complete Hartal since the last five days.

Since this morning, following the arrest of Mr. N. M. Karandikar, member of the A.I.C.C., Mr. Ratanlal Upadhyaya member of the P.C.C., Sjt. Hajarilal Jadiya, vice-President of the Reception Committee of the Praja Parishad, and Mr. Paranjape the situation has become more tense. To protest against the arrest of these Prajamandal and Congress leaders a meeting was to be held in the Rajawada Chowk at 8 o'clock but the police disallowed the public to assemble there. However, a huge gathering of some ten thousand people gathered near the Indore Bank where it was addressed by Messrs. Kanayalal Khadilwala and Chotelal Gupta. Both the speakers appealed to the public to be quite peaceful and non-violent. They also denounced repressive policy of the State Authorities.

PLIGHT OF INDIANS IN BELGIAN CONGO

Ishmael's Representations Forwarded To London

SIMLA, May 19.

It is learnt that the Government of India have forwarded to His Majesty's Government the representation made by Mr. G. C. Ishmael of Uganda who had been here as the representative of the Indian subjects in Belgian Congo to represent the alleged grievances of the Indians there.—United Press.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, May 20

L Edwards ss Tigre of 3070 reg tons, Captain J Anderson arrived from Oslo via Gothenburg, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Port Said, Aden and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N ss Varela of 1926 reg tons, Captain E H Brady arrived from Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED

P and O S N ss Narkunda of 9429 reg tons, Captain W D C Smith sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with pasengers local and same bottom cargo.

F F Campbell ss Pres Van Buren of 6505 reg tons, Captain J E Murphy sailed for New York via Suez with local and same bottom cargo.

K Nixon ss City of Benares of 6712 reg tons, Captain A Lee sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

Anglo Iranian Oil ss British Judge of 2297 reg tons, Captain W J Morgan sailed for Abadan with local cargo.

M M ss West Point of 3120 reg tons, Captain W T Davies sailed for Shanghai via Colombo with local cargo.

B I S N ss Gogra of 3126 reg tons, Captain J D Eadi sailed for Calcutta in water ballast.

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Jalavijaya of 2297 reg tons Captain W J Morgan sailed for Moulmein in water ballast.

K Nixon ss City of Melbourne of 4125 reg tons, Captain I Baker sailed for Antwerp, Dunkerk, Liverpool via Port Said and Port Sudan with local and same bottom cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Jalamani of 2346 reg tons, Captain F T W Lewis sailed for Rangoon via Tuticorin and Colombo with passengers and local cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 20-5-39.

S S Nailsea Meadow (R B) for Port Said for orders.

S S City of Leicester (J F) for Tellicherry, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Navlakhi, Karachi and Marmagoa.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 20

1 West Point 3319 Shanghai 21-5 M M
2 City of Melbourne 4125 Liverpool 21-5 K Nixon
3 President Van Buren 6505 New York 20-5 F F Campbell
5 Tigre 3070 Madras 22-5 L Edwards
6 City of Benares 6712 Karachi 21-5 K Nixon
12 Takliwa 3742 Durban 24-5 M M
16 Clan Ranald 3379 Marmagoa 20-5 J Finlay
17 British Judge 4011 Abadan 21-5 A I Oil

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Jalamani 2346 Rangoon 20-5 Scindia S N
3 Barpeta 1892 Persian Gulf 24-5 M M
7 Jalavijaya 2297 Moulmein 20-5 Scindia S N
9 Gogra 3126 Calcutta 21-5 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Alavi 2161 Red Sea Ports 23-5 T M
D/E Hashemi 298 Malabar Coast 20-5 S Hassum.
G Irrawadi 634 N F N F B S N
H Revati 250 N F N F Malabar Steamship
H O/S Shrivati 250 N F N F Malabar S
L Vita 1955 N F 25-5 M M
M Kalarand 859 Bedi Bunder 20-5 B S N
P/Q Bamora 1870 N F N F M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Strathaird 1-6-39 P and O S N
Chitral 8-6-39 P and O S N
Mooltan 15-6-39 P and O S N
Soudan 19-5-39 P and O S N
Rawalpindi 25-5-39 P and O S N
FROM HULL
City of Leicester 21-5-39 J Finlay
FROM LIVERPOOL
Clan Macinnes 28-5-39 J Finlay
Elysia 24-5-39 Anchor Line
FROM HAMBURG
Neuenfels 8-6-39 L Edwards
Watchtfels 26-5-39 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Pres. Hayes 15-6-39 F F Campbell
City of Baghdad 20-5-39 F F Campbell
Steel Ranger 28-5-39 M M
Hoegh Transporter 21-5-39 Volkart Bros
Pres. Harrison 1-5-39 F F Campbell
FROM OSLO
Simla 2-6-39 L Edwards
FROM TRIESTE
Conte Verde 22-5-39 L Triestino
Volpi 22-5-39 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Conte Biancamano 12-6-39 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Nissan Maru 6-6-39 O S Kaisha
Toyama Maru 21-5-39 N Y Kaisha
Brisbane Maru 17-6-39 O S Kaisha
Zinzan Maru 14-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Victoria 7-6-39 L Triestino
Tango Maru 30-5-39 N Y Kaisha
Carthage 26-5-39 P and O S N
Ryufuku Maru 24-5-39 O S Kaisha
Lahore 19-5-39 P and O S N
Conte Rosso 25-5-39 L Triestino
FROM BASRA
Barala 25-5-39 M M
Vasna 27-5-39 M M
FROM RANGOON
Jaladuta 25-5-39 Scindia S N
Garmula 23-5-39 M M
FROM SYDNEY
Comorin 2-6-39 P and O S N
FROM DURBAN
Karanja 27-5-39 M M
Tairea 10-6-39 M M
FROM CALCUTTA
Garbeta 20-5-39 M M
Orna 26-5-39 M M
Goalconda 25-5-39 M M
FROM MAGADISCIO
Carso 23-5-39 L Triestino
FROM KARACHI
Toyama Maru 29-5-39 N Y Kaisha

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Comorin 3-6-39 P and O S N
Rajputana 10-6-39 P and O S N
Cathay 17-6-39 P and O S N
Narkunda 20-5-39 P and O S N
Carthage 27-5-39 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Benares 5-6-39 K Nixon
City of Melbourne 21-5-39 K Nixon
Britannia 16-6-39 Anchor Line
FOR NEW YORK
Pres. Harrison 3-6-39 F F Campbell
Hoegh Tranporter 25-5-39 Volkart Bros
Pres Hayes 17-6-39 F F Campbell
City of Baghdad 22-5-39 F F Campbell
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 25-5-39 L Triestino
Carso 25-5-39 L Triestino
FOR GENOA
Giulio Cesare 2-6-39 L Triestino
Victoria 7-6-39 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Ryufuku Maru 10-6-39 O S K Kaisya
Lahore 6-6-39 P and O S N
Rawalpindi 25-5-39 P and O S N
West Point 21-5-39 M M
Tango Maru 15-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Volpi 23-5-39 L Triestino
Conte Biancamano 12-6-39 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 3-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Soudan 23-5-39 P and O S N
Glasgow Maru 31-5-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Verde 22-5-39 L Triestino
FOR SYDNEY
Strathaird 1-6-39 P and O S N
FOR BASRA
Barpeta 24-5-39 M M
Vita 25-5-39 MM
Barala 31-5-39 M M
FOR DURBAN
Takliwa 24-5-39 M M
Karanja 7-6-39 M M
FOR ABADAN
British Judge 21-5-39 Anglo I Oil
FOR JEDDAH
Alavi 23-5-39 T Morrison
FOR KARACHI
Toyama Maru 23-5-39 N Y Kaisha
City of Benares 21-5-39 K Nixon
B P T. GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S Clan Ranald 18-5-39
SS City of Melbourne 18-5-39
S S President Van Buren 19-5-39
S S Hashemi 19-5-39
S S Maloja (boats) 19-5-39
S S Parvati 20-5-39

EXPORTS

S S City of Melbourne for Liverpool: 2240 bags gr nut oil cake meal E Breytus.

For Ghent: 55 bales raw cotton B Goreneas.

S S Soudan for Shanghai: 100 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 100 bales raw cotton Ramnarain Sons.

For Hongkong: 100 bales ctn grey yarn David Sassoon; 10 bales ctn grey yarn E D Sassoon; 33 bales ctn grey twist H M Ghazanfar; 42 bags real oopiate E Moledina; 50 bags shark fins E Moledina; 80 bags shark fins M Ladha.

For Yokkaichi: 200 bales raw cotton M S Kaisha.

For Osaka: 100 bales raw cotton Ramnarain Sons; 300 bales raw cotton N Nagshi.

For Kobe: 100 bales raw cotton V Ladha; 100 bales raw cotton H Nensey; 100 bales raw cotton N Rajaram; 100 bales raw cotton C Jethabhai; 100 bales raw cotton K Visram; 100 bales raw cotton Konishi; 100 bales raw cotton M Amersey.

S S Nailsea Meadow for Port Said for orders: 35184 bags linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Carso for Marseilles: 202 bags dill seed B Balwant, 757 bags gr nut in shell H K Kesharwalla.

For Trieste: 400 pkts crushed myrabollams P Mathradas.

S S City of Baghdad for Montreal: 1650 bags gr nut kernals The East Asiatic; 200 bags gr nut in shell The East Asiatic.

S S Toyama Maru for Yokohama: 154 tons scrap iron Ali Bros; 600 bundles new tin plate clipping Ali Bros.

S S Aagtekerk for Melbourne: 50 bales raw cotton N Rajaram.

S S West Point for Shanghai: 400 bs raw cotton Viram Ladha; 100 bales raw cotton N Manilal; 200 bales raw cotton M S Kaisha; 100 bales raw cotton Valji Ladha; 100 bales raw cotton A Khimji; 300 bales raw cotton Podar Trading; 100 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 100 bales raw cotton G Dossa; 100 bales raw cotton Kotak; 100 bales raw cotton The Patel Cotton Co; 200 bales raw cotton V Morarjee; 300 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 100 bales raw cotton Ramnarain Sons; 100 bales raw cotton Supt T Products Trading; 50 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS

S S Durenda Agents M Mackenzie and Co from London: 280 drums cement; 200 cases fruit salt; 80 cases writing paper; 120 cases medicines; 265 cases glucose D; 129 cases printed books; 55 cases tonic wine; 70 cases sherry; 100 bales chemicals; 100 sacks lithopone; 278 pkgs vinegar, provision, confy, juice etc; 100 d/bags bleaching powder; 80 .egs red lead; 89 cases paper; 100 d linseed oil; 75 bags zinc oxide; 100 tins marine glue; 76 bundles stl conduit tubes; 196 cases common glass bottles; 67 cases tinned sausages; 150 zinc plates; 1604 pkgs paint; 381 cases gin; 56 cases cyder; 46 cases colour; 60 drums portland cement; 80 drums cement water proofer; 60 bags fuller's earth; 120 loose fire stone tyres.

From Rotterdam: 100 bags dextrine; 100 bags colour; 50 bags glue; 1025 bags farina; 100 cases cond milk; 200 bales strawboard; 52 cases wrapping paper; 290 cases skinned milk.

From Antwerp: 287 cases wire nails; 732 bags iron bolts and nuts; 150 rolls iron wire; 2000 bags sugar; 340 bundles m s rods; 175 d/bags iron washers; 1087 rolls m s cut hoops; 871 rolls m s hoops; 1004 bundles m s circles; 800 reels galvd barbed wire; 200 bags coppered amilated wire; 240 bundles m v square rods; 594 bundles plate cuttings.

From Middlesbrough: 2800 bags sulphate of ammonia; 1500 bags nicifas; 200 bags nitrate of soda; 160 bags magnesium carbonate; 250 nongs arch girders; 125 pairs fish plates, 500 bags zinc oxide.

S S Takliwa Agents M Mackenzie and Co from Durban: 112 bales wattle bark; 100 cases grapes;

From L Marques: 225 ingots bars copper.

From Zanzibar: 600 bales cloves.

From D/Asalam: 431 bales cotton.

From Mombassa: 8015 bales cotton.

Slow business In London Rubber Market

London, May 10.

Messrs. Symington and Wilson in their weekly report state:—

Business in the Rubber Market since the date of our last Report has again been slow. Business in Standard Sheet on the Spot was reported after 3.45 on Wednesday at 7 7/8d. but for rest of the time the price has fluctualed only between 7-15/16d. and 8d.

Yesterday and to-day with lessened politcal tension the Stock Markets here and in America have shown a gradually rising tendency which has heartened the Rubber Market to a certain extent. There have also been a few trade orders in the Market during the last two days though not so far as we can trace for any volume of Rubber.

Of course little movement can be expected until the decision of the Regulation Committee next Tuesday is known. Business is therefore likely to be slow for at least another week even should the political outlook continue to improve.

At the time of writting the buyers price of Standard Sheet on the Spot is 8d. per lb. and on the week prices show a rise of 1/16d. all round.

MALAYAN SHIPMENTS.

Last week we were able to give only the figure of gross shipments from Malaya for the month of April. Particulars of imports have since published and these show a total of 13,996 tons. This figure deducted from the gross exports of 43,668 tons leaves a total of 29,672 tons as the nett shipments of Malayan produce. This checks pretty nearly with the estimated figure of clearances from the regulated area, namely 30,000 tons.

MALAYAN PORT STOCKS.

Particulars of the stocks in Malaya outside the regulated area came to hand yesterday. Stocks in the hands of dealers in Singapore and Penang amounted to 17,611 tons while stocks in the hands of the Harbour Boards and awaiting shipment are given as 4,834 tons. This gives a total of 22,445 tons which compares with 23,269 tons at the end of March, a decrease of about 800 tons.

DUTCH EAST INDIES SHIPMENTS.

The figures of shipments for April came to hand by cable yesterday. Shipments of Estate Rubber were put at 14,342 metric tons, equal to 14,130 long tons, while those of Native Rubber amounted to 14,235 metric tons, equal to 14,025 long tons. Total shipments thus amounted to 28,155 long tons against a permissible exportable total of 26,313 tons. This brings the total excess for the year to 5,271 tons. The excess is entirely in the Native Rubber and will probably be corrected in the course of May and June. Shipments of Native Rubber always tend to be particularly heavy in the first month of any quarter.

CEYLON SHIPMENTS

Shipments from Ceylon for the month of April consisted of 2,176 tons Own Rubber and 105 tons Imported Rubber, giving a total of 2,281 tons. The permissible exportable amount of Ceylon produced Rubber was 4,416 tons so that actual shipments at 2,176 tons are rather less than half. The surplus of 3,329 tons at the end of March is now reduced to 1,089 tons and this will probably be wiped out entirely by the end of May as owing to "winnowing" shipments from Ceylon during the April/June quarter are generally light.

PROPOSED AMERICAN BARTER PLAN

Market opinion on this subject now appears to hold fairly unanimously that the decline in Rubber stocks in the U. S. A. is one which need not have occurred at all and has only been brought about by American buyers keeping out of the Market in the hope of buying cheaper later on. In view of the fact that exchange of currency between the two countries is perfectly free the Market takes the view that if America wants to accumulate a large reserve stock of Rubber she should buy it in the ordinary way and through the usual channels.

One aspect of the matter would seem to present a serious obtacle, namely the internatonal nature of the Regulation Scheme. Great Britain could not possibly order an extra release in her territories unless Holland did likewise. Such a release for the purpose of supplying America with a war reserve of an essential commodity might well be interpreted as an unfriendly act in certain quarters.

Producers with whom we have been able to discuss the matter agree that while they might derive a temporary benefit from a special release granted purposely and solely to supply extra quantity required they would in the long run lose much more than they gained by puttting American buyers in a position to dictate the price, probably for years to come. The barter scheme if agreed to would in fact entirely nullify any possibility of benefit arising out of the remaining years of the Regulation Scheme.

REGULATION COMMITTEE

In connection with next week's meeting one of our producer friends has called our particular attention to the fact that since September last the producers at the request of the Committee have been accumulating stocks on Estates to form a sort of Buffer Pool. Our friend points out that in the event of any threatened scarcity the Committee could at any time make a call on these stocks and an get an extra 50,000 tons of Rubber shipped within a month. He further points out that if permitted to do so the Native producers are in a position to increase their outputs very raipdly for a time. With these points in view our friend makes the suggestion, which appears to be eminently reasonable, that the Committee should wait until the Spot price has ruled over 9d. for some time before even considering any increase in the exportable percentage.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 20.

New York	4.68 13
Paris	176 73
Berlin	11.66-3/4
Madrid	42.25
Montreal	4.69-11/16
Asterdam	3.70-7/8
Brussels	27.49-7/8
Milan	59 92
Berne	89.02

YARN MARKET DULL

Limited Enquiry From Consuming Districts

Bombay, May 17.

There is no special change to report in the yarn market which has continued very dull and uninteresting inspite of further improvement in cotton during the last few days. Demand from the consuming districts continues to remain yet very limited and even enquiries have not increased inspite of very steady cotton prices. Offtake in the local market has remained very poor and it looks as if buyers have no confidence for some reason or another in the present level of prices. Reports from consuming districts are yet very discouraging and except for some sales by upcountry mills at lower prices no satisfactory business has been reported during the week. It is further reported that there have been large stocks with several upcountry mills both of yarns and cloth and in the continued absence of satisfactory demand some of them are eager to clear those holdings and have been offering the same at lower prices inspite of recent improvement in cotton. As regards local mills some of them are reported at have sold 20s yarn in small lots at lower prices but no business in bulk has been reported. Demand for export markets continues to remain very slack and unsatisfactory. On the whole inspite of very steady cotton prices the future outlook for yarns does not seem to be hopeful owing to continued absence of demand from consuming districts for the last several months.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Prices have remained unchanged with a steady undertone. Fresh forward business with Manchester is extremely difficult on account of large disparity in prices.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS

Inspite of recent improvement in cotton, prices of grey, single and two fold yarns in the local market have undergone a decline to the extent of Rs. 0-0-3 per lb. all-round probably due to constant pressure of sales both by Shanghai and Japan at somewhat lower prices for forward deliveries during the week. As regards Mercerised yarns prices have not undergone any material change eitherway but the speculative enquiries have been dormant. No forward business of importance has been possible with Japan in Mercerised yarns although prices quoted by Japanese spinners are reported to be somewhat higher. Stocks in the local market are not very large but fears of further large arrivals and absence of satisfactory demand have been responsible for such a stale-mate market. Exchange has remained unchanged during the week whereas Sampin are not quoted.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS

Italian Syndicate prices have remained unchanged during the week. There have been improved enquiries for cheap grade Italian and Japanese yarns both in Bright and dull lustered yarns from the consuming districts particularly from the Punjab where demand for 3rd and 4th qualities has been showing gradual improvement. As regards Southern markets demand for Italian yarns has considerably dropped during the last few days on account of recent sharp decline in prices of Japanese yarns which have been much more liked in Southern India than Italian qualities. States therefore of Italian yarns in Southern India have been very poor owing to intense Japanese competition. As regards Japanese yarns prices have remained very irregular and ncertain during the last few days. Some of the spinners who have got sufficient raw material in hand have been quoting higher prices whereas others who are short of raw materials have been compelled to export their goods to obtain permits for raw material from the Government. As regards Staple Fibre yarns there has been considerable improvement in demand owing to cheap prices. Fresh forward business with Japan has been on a very large scale. The future tendency is hopeful.

INDIAN YARNS

Turnover on the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., has been showing gradual improvement on account of recent rise in cotton. Increased business has been possible both in 10 1/2s and 20 1/2s during the week. Prices are gradually hardening and the future outlook seems to be little more hopeful than before.

London Bullion Market

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. have issued the following report dated London May 3:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes on April 26th was £226,160,005 at 148/6d per fine ounce showing no change as comparerd with the previous Wednesday.

In the open market during the past week conditions were quieter. There were sales of newly produced gold, but offerings from the Continent were on a smaller scale than of late; the amount of gold available at the daily fixing totalled about £1,850,000. Purchases for shipment to America continued and there were occasions when it appeared that part of the offerings was taken by the authorities.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold, registered from midday on the 24th ulto. to midday on the 1st instant.

IMPORTS.

Union of South Africa	£1,427,053
British West Africa	271,665
British East Africa	15,310
Southern Rhodesia	44,278
British India	99,721
New Zealand	29,397
Venezuela	12,210
Siam	21,255
Netherlands	2.316.
Belgium	5,808,500
Poland	46,100
Sweden	18,217
Switzerland	11,572,492
Other Countries	6,957
	£21.689,594

EXPORTS

United States of America	£27,213,758
Canada	6,663,413
Central & South America	17,695
British India	5,600
Eire	501,813
Syria	16,636
Netherlands	204,973
France	84,048
Sweden	17,762
Switzerland	38,734
Other countries	15,421
	£34,778,953

The s.s. "Stratheden" which sailed from Bombay on April 29th carries gold to the value of about £212,500.

SILVER

During the last week demand was fairly general and included purchases by the Indian Bazaars and the Continent, as well as buying to cover bear commitments. The Indian Bazaars and speculators made resales, but sellers were still inclined to hold back so that prices gradually improved until 23.5/16d. for cash and 20.1/16d. for two months' delivery were reached yesterday. To-day supplies were a little more plentiful and prices eased slightly to 23 1/4d and 20d. for the respective deliveries.

The tone at present is rather uncertain, but the present level would still appear sufficiently high.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver, registered from midday on the 24th ulto. to midday on the 1st inst:—

IMPORTS

Japan	£139,189
Belgium	15,955
France	3,454
Eire	3,300
British West Africa	5,165
Other Countries	845
	£167,908

EXPORTS

United States of America	£62,365
British India	92,825
France	3,510
Denmark	3,182
Norway	1,257
Poland	1,783
Switzerland	2,890
Palestine	39,710
Other Countries	1,519
	£209,541

Indian Stock Exchange

Bombay, May 20.

GOVT. SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper	96/6/6
4 per cent 1960-70	110/6
5 per cent 1945-55	113/12

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	112/8
Bank of Hindusthan	27/8
Bank of India	141
Central Bank	32/10
Imperial Bank F.P.	1535
Imperial P.P.	376/4
Indian Overseas Bank	46/8
Reserve Bank	112
Union Bank	6/2

TEXTILES

Ahmd. New Textiles	260
Ambica	257/8
Arun	220
Arvind	1080
Asok	192/8
Bharatkhand	
Bombay Dyeing	753/12
Buckingham and Carnatics	173
Calico	574/6
Central India	211/14
Century	209/6
Colaba	108/12
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	420
Elgin	102/8
Gokak	127/8
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	46/4
Jubilee	206/4
Khatau Makanji	61/4
Kohinoor	220/10
Laxmi Cotton	450
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	92/8
Morarji	115
Mysore	52/8
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	186/14
Raipur	577/8
Rajnagar	177/8
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	69
Sholapur	2800
Simplex	68/12
Swadeshi	195/10
Vishnu	1040

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord.	1415
Tata Hydro Ord.	152/8
Tata Power Ord.	1267/8

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics	140/10
Ajmer Electrics	11/4
Amalgamated	11/4
Bombay Suburban	141/4
Bombay Tram.	126/4
Lahore Electrics	445
Surat Electrics	146/4

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	335
Associated Cements	122
Belapur	180
Bombay Burma New	190
Bombay Burma Old	455/10
Bombay Steam	220/10
Bombay Telephone	82
Br. B. Petrol	3/5/5
Burma Corporation	5/10
Dalmia Cement	10/11
Indian Bleaching	92/8
Industrial Investment Tr.	40/12
Indian Radio Ord.	307/8
Indian Radio Defd	301/4
Indian Copper	1/12
Indian Iron	25/2
Mysore Sugar	30/2
Port Canning	69/4
Premier Construction	72/8
Rohtas Industries	22/8
Scindia Steam	17/14
Shivraipur	36/12
Tata Oil	40
Tata Steel Ord.	287/8
Tata Steel Defd.	1327/8
Bengal Steel Corp.	12/10

JUTES.

Birla Jute	16
Howrah	53/14
Hukumchand	5/10
Kamarhatty	490
Kankanarrah	385
Lawrence	350
Reliance	39

DEBT CONCILIATION IN BARODA STATE

BARODA, May 20.

The Debt Conciliation Boards established by the Baroda Government in the Baroda, Vyara, Dabhoi, Kodinar and Patan divisions disposed of 46 applications in the month of April 1939.

Debts amounting to Rs. 16,427 due from 24 persons were scaled down to Rs. 9,624. The percentage of reduction works out to 47.5 per cent.—United Press.

International Sugar Statistics

Traders Await Decision Of Sugar Conference

Bombay, May 15.

Messrs. Gursarn Dass Kapur and Sons have issued the following report:—

During the past week the local Sugar market fluctuated within narrow limits. The wide fluctuations which we witnessed during the week ending 7th of May were conspicuous by their absence during the past week.

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR CONFERENCE

Local market is closely watching the deliberations of the International Sugar council whose Executive committee is these days considering the position arising from the present scarcity of raw sugar. The council have not yet reached at any definite decision. Further, we in India are placed at a great disadvantage as to what is going on behind the closed doors and as such cannot form any definite opinion from the incomplete press or telegraphic reports about the proceeding of the council. More over the Indian merchant had been out of touch with the international sugar market and the agreements since the day we had our own industry. Due to the failure of the cane crop here in India this year the Indian merchant had been forced to play his role in the International sugar affairs. But the trouble is that his role is that of the ignorant. He is completely in the dark as far as the nature of the International Sugar agreement is concerned and the statistical position of the different countries

QUOTA FOR CUBA.

Naturally this ignorance and darkness give rise to all sort of wild and fantastic rumours which are sometimes taken at their face value even by the big operators. The press reports are so incomplete and short that one can interpret them freely in as many ways as one likes. So we will advise our friends not to arrive at any definite conclusion unless and until the I.S.C. reaches at a definite understanding and had studied in particular the effect of its recommendation as far as the relation between Java and India are concerned. The best policy for the present is to wait and see till darkness is dispersed. Of course, we can get some hazzy idea about the probable trend of the Councils' recommendations by watching the day to day rates of the London and New York markets; but it is very difficult if not impossible to judge the direct effect as far as the supply of sugar from Java to India is concerned. It appears from the press reports that Cuba would be given a quota of 2 lakhs of tons to fill the existing deficiency, but the other countries objected to it and wanted compensation in return.

COMPENSATION QUESTION.

Now the nature of this "compensation" is not known at all. The recent information available is that the council will substantially increase the existing quotas of certain countries especially that of Cuba, Java, Dominica and the other sugar producing countries of the British Commonwealth. From press reports it is not clear at all whether this increase will be made in the second quota year i.e. the present year or the 3rd quota year which begins on the 1st of September, 1939.

STATISTICAL POSITION.

In the history of the sugar world this year crop mishaps which were never witnessed for a considerable time in the past had happened. There is general shortage in India and Europe as is clear from the figures given below.

Countries.	Production Sept-March 39. tons.	Production Sept March 38. tons	Stock on 31 March 39. tons.	Stock on 31st March 38. tons.
France	838,328	955,374	482,683	644,263
Slovakia	530,974	754,148	235,676	430,231
Belgium	194,869	241,004	139,797	163,560
Holland	204,711	237,325	151,558	185,833

Coming India our normal consumption per year is 1007000 tons.

Production of Syndicate Mills this year 481886

Estimated production of Non-Syndicate mills 150000

Total Production. 631886 tons.

Production falls short of consumption by 1007000 631886 365112 tons

STOCKS

Position of Stocks in Mills as on 15th May 1939.

Stocks with Syndicate mills as on 15th May, 1939 164418 tons

Estimated stock with non-Syndicate mills, as on above 40000 tons 204418

Imports into India of foreign sugar, (Approximate).

During January 1939	3000 tons
During February 1939	22,000
During March 1939	29000
	54000 tons

CONSUMPTION.

Consumption from 15th Nov. 38 to May 1939. (6 months).

Syndicate sugar consumed	317470 tons
Non-Syndicate sugar consumed	110000
Foreign Sugar consumed	54000
	481470

JAVA STOCKS

Stock position in Java, as on 1st April, 1939.

Carry over on 1st April 1938	314454 tons
Nivas Production in 1938	1398927
	1713381 tons
Less consumed locally March 1939	322812
Less exported till March 1939	1182492
Total	1505304 tons
Stock on 1st April 1939	208,077

PROBABLE FUTURE IMPORTS

It is estimated that India will import Java Sugar according to the figures given below for the coming six months.

Imports during May 1939 (approximately true	25,000 tons.
Imports during May 1939 (approximately true)	45,000
Imports June (Guessed)	30,000
Imports July (Guessed)	30,000
Imports August (Guessed)	40,000
Imports September (Guessed)	60,000
Total	2,30,000 tons.
Add to this, balance of the home production	2,04,418
Total available for consumption	4,34,418

Judging from the consumption figure of the past six months this quantity is just sufficient to meet our requirement. From these figures, we cannot see our way to agree with those people who say that the market will go down because of the heavy stocks that will accumulate. Market may go down temporarily due to profit taking on behalf of the speculators and the general public but those who are real merchants and can wait to take the delivery of the goods are sure to reap a very good harvest of profits.

"RESPONSIBILITY OF INDIAN YOUTHS"

Young Communist League's Message To India

The following message has been received at the Office of the Nadiad Taluka Youth Conference from the Young Communist League of Great Britain. The rest of the messages include those of prominent leaders like Sardar Patel, and some very prominent ministers.

"The Young Communist League of Great Britain sends its fraternal greetings to the Youth Conference which you are holding in May in your District. We have been following with great interest the growth of a Youth Movement in India and this increasingly active part it is playing in the struggle of your country for Independence and we extend to you our fullest sympathy in this struggle. We believe that the Independence of India and her right to determine her own future through a Constituent Assembly for the welfare of the masses will be the greatest step forward in the world fight against Fascism and Reaction.

WAR AGAINST FASCISM.

"The world to-day, thanks to the reactionary pro-Fascist policy of Chamberlain Government and its determination to destroy democracy everywhere, is being led to the brink of a disastrous war. Young People all over the world hate war and hate Fascism.

"We have followed with interest the political events leading upto, and following the Tripuri. It is clear that India is entering upon period of vital struggle; your people are prepared for this struggle and are demanding a bold and united leadership.

"We believe that, as in other countries, a tremendous responsibility rests with the youth in India in the building up of a firm and united movement embracing young workers, young peasants and students.

WITHHOLD ASSENT TO BILL

Monster Petition To Bengal Governor

CALCUTTA, May 20.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted at a public meeting held on Thursday last to protest against the Calcutta Municipal Act Amendment Bill, one lakh of signatures is being secured for the following statement of protest to be submitted to the Governor of Bengal:—

"We hereby record our opinion that the Calcutta Municipal Amendment Bill, as passed by the Bengal Legislative Assembly, is an anti-national and anti-democratic measure. The Bill curtails in an unwarranted manner the rightful claims of the Hindu community. We are determined to resist by all legitimate means such wanton invasion on our just rights. It is our deliberate opinion that the Govenor should withhold his assent to the Bill."—United Press.

Trade Covering In Near Months

TEXTILE INDUSTRY DOING WELL

Scarcity Of Cotton In Liverpool

Bombay, May 20.

Scarcity of cotton is hardening near months and is having stimlating effect on the American textile industry. The present tightness of cotton is artificial and we see no reason why it should be followed. Those who are short they are forced to cover at rising prices as there is no free cotton available. The Government is holding large quantities under loans and repossessions are possible only after making full payments of all charges. But so far there is no solution of the Farm Bill and the decision is expected next week.

The market opened steady. Trade fixation and short covering in nears and Bombay and Liverpool buying of distants, especially May, met increased realising, liquidation and moderate hedging but the reaction uncovered trade support. The session closed steady."

The firmness of July option on the cotton market is stimulating textile activity with prices steadier.

The Chicago grain market early developed firmness as the result of dry weather in the Southwest, reports of irreparable damage in Kansas and inadaquacy of moisture in Dakotas and Pacific Northwest, but prices later reacted from the best levels on predictions of local showers and cooler weather in wide areas and on hedging against redeemed Government loans."

NEW YORK MARKET.

At the opening July was quoted 8.84 and advanced to 8.86 which was the highest level. Later on there was increased selling and prices declined to 8.75 which was the lowest level and the market closed at a decline of 5 points to a rise of 4 points. Spot cotton prices declined one point at 9.78c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed 5 points down to unchanged. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 9.47c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 points with October 4.47. There was continued demand for nears with contracts scarce. There was Bombay buying at limits for distant months. The market closed firm at a rise of 14 to 4 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 8 points at 5.54d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton market was also steady and Giza futures closed 11 to 10 points. Uppers futures advanced 9 to 5 points. The Alexandria cotton market was steady and Sakels futures closed 11 to 2 points up and Ashmouni futures gained 20 to 8 points.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. July Highest (10-7 a.m.)	8.86+07
N. Y. July Lowest (1-23 p.m.)	8.75—04
Liverpool October Highest	4.53+09
Liverpool October Lowest	4.47+03

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from their New York Friends:—

"Would not buy at this level."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market advanced under the influence of July delivery. Spinners are fixing the price of cotton bought on 'call'. Offerings very limited.

Liverpool.—Trade buying and short covering of nears. Moderate hedging in distants, See nothing to stop advance in nears unless cotton is released from loan, but rapid advance becoming dangerous.

New York.—Trade bought in neras with foreign buying in distants absorbing liquidation.

WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

Bombay, May 20.

Slightly warmer, light to moderate rainfall in Arkansas, Central Belt and Georgia, rain expected in Eastern Belt.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 20.

July	8.76
October	7.91
December	7.71
January	7.65
March	7.63
May	7.61
Middling Spot	9.76
	Nominal

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

July	8.84
October	8.00
December	7.81
Middling Spot	9.50

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 20.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to The Continent	2,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	6,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 20.

May	5.22
June	5.09
July	4.94
September	4.63
October	4.57
November	4.45
December	4.45
January	4.44
February	4.45
March	4.46
April	4.46
May	4.47
Middling Spot	5.61

10-12 a.m. Quotations.

July	4.90
October	4.54

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 19.

Broach A/M highest 172; lowest 170 1/4; closing 171 5/8

Broach J/A highest 170 1/4; lowest 168 1/4; closing 169 3/8

New Broach A/M 1940 highest 158; lowest 156 1/4; closing 157 1/8

Oomra May highest 166 1/2; lowest 165 1/2; closing 165 1/2

Oomra July highest 164 1/4; lowest 163 1/4; closing 163 1/2

Oomra D/J highest 144 1/4; lowest 143 1/2; closing 144

Bengal May highest 126; lowest 125; closing 125 3/4

Bengal July highest 125 1/4; lowest 124 1/2 closing 125 1/4

Bengal D/J highest 121 1/4; lowest 120 1/4; closing 120 1/2

Night session: Broach J/A opened Rs. 170 1/8, highest Rs. 171 5/8, lowest Rs. 169 7/8, closed Rs. 170 3/4. Broach A/M 1940 closed Rs. 157 3/4.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, May 19.

GIZA 2.	
Spot	6.62+ 5.
May	6.43+11.
July	6.53+11.
October	6.58+10.
November	6.61+10.
January	6.65+10.
March	6.68+10.
UPPERS.	
Spot	5.83+ 4.
May	5.67+ 9
July	5.67+ 9.
October	5.64+ 5.
November	5.63+ 5.
January	5.65+ 5.
March	5.67+ 5.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach July/Aug. New York July Rs. 37 1/2, Broach July/Aug. Liverpool July Rs. 43.

Broach July/Aug. New York Oct. Hs. 22, Broach July/Aug. Liverpool Oct. Rs. 27.

Broach A/May 1940 New York Mar. Rs. 26, Broach A/May Liverpool Mar. Rs. 36 1/2.

New York Liverpool: July 77, Oct. 94, Dec. 91, Jan. 96, Mar. 1.01, May 1.05.

Alexandra Cotton

Alexandria, May 19.

SAKELS.	
May	11.35+ 2.
July	11.72+11.
November	12.25+ 4.
ASHMOUNI	
June	9.75+20.
August	9.79+16.
October	9.74+ 8.
December	9.78+12.
February	9.82+10.
GIZA	
May	11.70A26.
July	11.76+18.
November	11.81+15.
January	11.87+16.
March	11.91+15.

LINSEED OILS

London, May 20.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. 24/9 June sellers

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. 24/9 Jul/Aug. sellers

AMERICAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS

New York, May 19.

	Season To Date	This Week	Season 1937/38	Week 1938
	CORRESPONDING.			
Total in sight (excluding linters)	8,794	78	13,154	68
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	5,611	104	5,244	76
Exports from U. S. Ports	3,229	34	5,452	49
Of which to Japan	828	9	610	9
Of which to China	89	1	90	1
Of which to Great Britain	443	2	1,556	5
Of which to Germany	431	4	524	12
Stock at New York	—	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	2,047	—	2,685
Stocks at U S. Intterior Towns	—	2,689	—	2,212
World's visble supply	—	7,761	—	8,542
Of which to American Cotton	—	5,431	—	6,465
Forwarded to World's mills (excluding linters)	8,998	160	9,570	150
Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,702	27	7,628	28

U. S. Government certificated stocks are 20,000 bales.

N.B.—All in bales; 000's omitted.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 20.

Following a decline of one point in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 170/12 for Broach J/A. delivery and Rs. 157/12 for New Broach A/M. delivery The market opened steady at Rs. 170/2 and improved to Rs. 170/12 but later prices declined to Rs. 170/2. New Broach was quoted at Rs. 157/4. Improved demand from Shanghai is giving tone and stocks being small the market is keeping very steady.

The Liverpool market opened at a decline of 4 points and later was quoted 3 points up. The local market was fairly steady and Broach J/A. was quoted at Rs. 170 The market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

F. G. M. G.—	
Broach A/May 1939	Rs. 171 14 0
Broach J/Aug. 1939	170 2 0
Broach A/May 1940	157 6 0
Fine M. G.—	
Oomra May 1939	164 4 0
Oomra July 1939	163 4 0
Oomra D/Jan. 1940	144 0 0
F. G. M. G.—	
Bengal May 1939	127 4 0
Bengal July 1939	126 12 0
Bengal D/Jan. 1940	120 4 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, May 20

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P		134	131	128	125
Punjab		134	131	128	125
Rajputana		136	133	130	127
Oomra No. 3	173	171	169	167	
C P No. 1	184	182	180	178	
C P No. 2	177	175	173	171	
Broach No. 2		178	176	174	172
Punjab Ame		202	200	198	196
Surat		219	217	215	213
Rajpipla		216	214	212	210
Navsari		228	226	224	722

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, May 20.

Bengal Superfine	133/34
Bengal Fine	129/31
Bengal F.G.	127/28
C. P. 1	176/81
C. P. 2	170/71
Arvi	171/72
Amraoti	164/68
Ellichpur	170/75
Berar	167/68
Malkapur	162/64
Khandesh	151/58
Jalna/Sailu	160/62
Burwah/Sanavad	164/66
Khandwa	166/68
Mathia F.G.	136/41
Broach	178/79
Punjab 4 F.	192/97
Punjab 289F.	217/22
Sindh N. T.	200/207
Ankleshwar/Jaghadia	207/09
Surat	212/14
Navsari	222/24
Western Farm	187/92

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, May 20

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh		38,499	52,210
Central India	156	213,566	42,274
Barsi and Nagar		76,055	144,744
Hyderabad Gaorani		4,337	39,944
Berar		161,467	314,477
Central Provinces	18	36,005	70,699
Total Oomras	174	529,929	664,339
Dholera	4,854	229,939	95,364
N W Provinces		4,143	2,803
Rajputana	315	64,151	15,006
Sind Punjab	439	316,520	506,834
Broach	1,867	402,446	242,946
Coompta and Dharwar	190	73,296	36,369
Westerns Northerns	1,726	51,309	18,434
Cocoanada		84	13
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,584	2,399
American		3,208	173,357
Egyptian African and Sudan		1,912	298,331 390,797
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		41	1,171
Total		11,477	1,968,981 2,149,832
Arrived by road to 18th May 1939		361,231	

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 18th May

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe		1,433	247,071 227,135
Japan and China		2,052	504,076 554,421
Coast Ports		28,319	52,448
Up-country by Rail		209,625	288,777
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		29,720	12,275
Total		3,485	1,418,811 1,135,056

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 19-5-39	3703000	7628000
Receipts yesterday 19-5-39	13000	15000
Exports to date 19-5-39	3220000	5447000
Stock at Ports 12-5-39	2065000	2709000
Stock at Interior Towns 12-5-39	2723000	2233000
Stock at Liverpool 12-5-39	837000	1196000
Visible Supply 12-5-39	5513000	6547000
Quantity in sight 12-5-39	8716000	13086000
Quantity out of sight 12-5-39	8838000	9420000

Produce Receipts

Bombay, May 20

Wheat	22,047 cwts.
Linseed	13,466 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	156 cwts.
Poppyseed	120 cwts.
Groundnuts	4,278 cwts.
Castorseed	232 cwts.
Rice	20,767 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,344 cwts.
Cottonseed	3,363 cwts.
Gram	4,383 cwts.
Joowar	36 cwts.
Bajree	2,042 cwts.

STERLING PURCHASES

No Sterling was purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 19th May, 1939.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 20.

London gold prices were unchanged at £7-8-6. London Paris Exchange rate was also unchanged at 176.75. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68 1/8. London silver prices advanced 1/16d. at 20 1/8 for spot and forward quotation was raised 1/16d. at 19 15/16d. There was some Indian demand and offerings were small. The market was quietly steady. Later the market was very quiet. New York spot silver was 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T.T. on London was quoted 0/8. London Bombay spot parity was Rs. 52-15-9 and forward parity was Rs. 52-9-0. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-10-6. In the local market business was restricted and price fluctuations were narrow. Gold was firm on weakness of Exchange:—

GOLD

Ready	37 2 3
Jeth delivery	37 2 6
Jeth Tejimandi	0 1 3
Ashad delivery	37 3 0
Ashad Tejimandi	0 2 6

SILVER

Ready	52 14 6
Jeth delivery	52 14 0
Jeth Tejimandi	0 5 0
Ashad delivery	52 12 0
Ashad Tejimandi	0 12 0

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 20.

Spot	20-1/16
Forward	19.7/8
T. T. London on:—	

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 20.

Gold bars fine per oz. £7.8.6

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, May 20

Bar gold of the value of Rs. 50,12,286 was exported from Bombay for New York and London during the week ended Saturday, May 20.

The s.s. 'President Van Buren' which sailed for New York carried four consignments of the value of Rs. 4,47,742, Rs. 4,44,143, Rs. 1,85,508 and Rs. 3,78,510. Five consignments were shipped by the P. and O. mail steamer 'Narkunda' valued Rs. 9,43,901. Rs. 17,21,290, Rs. 2,46,577, Rs. 3,49,126, and Rs. 2,95,489.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 22,09,84,582.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, May 20.

London Market.—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£14-5-0
Standard copper 3 months	£41-12-6
Electrolytic copper	£47-15-0
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 49-12-0

Tone:—Steady.

LONDON METALS

London, May 19.

Copper	£41 -0 0
Lead	£14 11 3
Tin	£223 15 0
Spelter	£13 15 0

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, May 19

June	£11 18 9
July	£11 17 6

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, May 20

Castorseeds May—	
Opening	0 0 0
Highest	0 0 0
Lowest	0 0 0
Closing	0 0 0
Groundnuts May—	
Opening	31 6 6
Highest	31 7 0
Lowest	31 6 6
Closing	31 6 6
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	26 2 0
Highest	26 2 0
Lowest	26 2 0
Closing	26 2 0
Castorseeds Sept—	
Opening	30 4 0
Highest	30 7 0
Lowest	30 4 0
Closing	30 7 0
Groundnuts Sept—	
Opening	32 9 0
Highest	32 10 6
Lowest	32 5 0
Closing	32 8 3
Groundnuts Aug—	
Opening	26 15 0
Highest	27 2 0
Lowest	26 13 0
Closing	27 0 6

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, May 19

May	55 3/8d.
May	51 3/8d. new
July	53d.
October	55d.
December	58d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, May 19

May	dol 0.79 3/8
July	dol 0.74 1/4
September	dol 0.74

New York Sugar

New York, May 19

July	1.98
September	2.02
November	2.09
January	1.99

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, May 20

Ready Javas	Rs. 17 8 0
Shipment June	6 13 0
Shipment July	6 11 0
Shipment August	6 9 0
Shipment September	6 3 0
Java Spot	F 7.10

LONDON SUGAR

London, May 19.

August 7s. 3/4d.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 20.

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	96/8
2 3/4 per cent 1948/62	98/4
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	99/4
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	102
3 per cent 1963/65	96/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/55	103/8
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	107/2
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	110/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	114/4
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	100/6
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	103/12

TAX FREES

5 per cent	1945/55 113/11
4 per cent	1953/63 Mysore 111/8
5 per cent	1955 Mysore 124

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent	1972 B P T 108
5 per cent	1959 M Deb 116
4 per cent	1974 M Deb 107
6 per cent	M Deb 1954 127
6 per cent	K P T 1956 127

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Notes opened at 96/15, declined to 96/5 to close steady at 96/6/6.

Tone:—Quietly steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, May 20.

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 27/32 to December

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 27/32 May on

Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32

Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to April

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287 3/4

Bank's buying T T 285 1/2

Bank's buying D D 284 3/4

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,307

Bank's buying T T 1,327

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 3/8

Bank's buying T T 77 1/2

Bank's buying 60 days 77 1/8

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 64 3/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 64 1/4

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 84 3/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 47 1/8

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 156 7/8

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 86

CROSS RATES—

Hongkong/London 1/2 29/32 20th instant.

Shanghai/London 0/8 1/4 20th instant.

Japan/London 1/2 1/64 20th instant.

Java/London 8.67 3/4 20th instant.

New York/London 4.68.12 19th instant

London/New York 4.68.13 19th instant

London/Paris 176.73 19th instant.

London/Italy 89.02 19th instant.

London/Belgium 27.50 1/8 19th instant.

London/Switzerland 20.81 3/4 19th instant

London/Berlin 11.67 19th instant.

London/Stockholm 19.42 3/8 19th instant.

London/Amsterdam 8.70 19th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very quiet.

Gold £7-8-6 18th instant.

Gold £7-8-6 19th instant.

Silver London Ready 20 1/16 18th instant.

Silver London Ready 20 1/8 19th instant.

Silver London Forward 19 7/8 18th instant.

Silver London Forward 19 15/16 19th instant.

Silver New York Ready 43 18th instant.

Silver New York Ready 43 19th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 18th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 19th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 18th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 19th instant.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—

Call 1 per cent.

3 months 1 1/4 per cent

6 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Easier.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 19.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	72 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	84
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	97 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	102 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	105 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	107 1/4
5 per cent 1942/47	104 3/4
3 per cent 1949/52	95 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	67 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	93 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	106 1/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Easier.	37/6

LONDON SEEDS

London, May 20.

Linseed La Plata.	11.8.9 May/June sellers
Linseed Calcutta	13.1.3 May/June sellers
Linseed Bombay.	13.7.6 May/June sellers
Rapeseed Toria	12.10.0 May/June sellers
Castorseed Bombay.	11.12.6 May/June sellers

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 20.

Rozario Santa Fe	21/3 June sellers
Barletta Russo	23/6 May sellers
South Australian	24 May sellers

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 20.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed per lb. Closed

Scattered Selling In Share Bazar

MARKET QUIET WITH SMALL BUSINESS

Cotton Mill Shares Quiet

BOMBAY: May 20.

The local market was quiet with scattered long liquidation. The market opened very steady, but absence of demand was in evidence and prices sagged under long liquidation.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market was steady with a slightly improved demand and U. S. Steel shares closed dol. 1/2 up at 44-1/8, while Anaconda Coppers closed dol. 1/2 up at 23-1/4.

Operators in the local market are cautious and after the recent short covering the technical position needs adjustment pending further developments.

So far there is no satisfactory solution of Labour demands at Jamshedpur and it is generally believed an agreement will be reached, but it is risky to be over-enthusiastic. The market looks like grinding with a downward trend until some fresh bull'sh factor appears.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1,345 and after advancing to Rs. 1,350 declined to Rs. 1,322 and improved to Rs. 1,330. Cotton Mill shares were quiet.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, May 20.

100	Ahmd. Advance	265 0
100	BOM. DYING	755 0
100	CENTURY	209 8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	212 0
100	COLABA	109 0
100	Coorla	83 2
250	David	25 0
250	Dawn	2 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0 3 9
100	Finlay	93 8
100	GOKAK	128 0
1,000	Hindustan	1675 0
100	Indore	42 8
100	Khatau	81 4
100	KOHINOOR	221 0
200	Laxmi	440 0
250	Madras United	35 0
100	MORARJI	115 0
250	Model	44 4
50	MYSORE	82 8
100	NEW GREAT	187 0
100	Osmanshahi	41 0
100	PHOENIX	200 0
25	Sassoon Silk	69 0
1,000	Sholapur	2,725 0
50	SIMPLEX	69 4
100	SWADESHI XD	196 0
100	SWAN	90 0
500	Vishnu	1040 0
1,000	Westerns	860 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	112 8
25-500	Central	32 10
500	Imperial	1,530 0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	376 4
50-100	India	141 8
100	Reserve Bank	112 0
5	Union	6 1

CEMENTS

100	Associated	122 0

INSURANCE

100	Empire	640 0
15-100	Jupiter	13 2
20	Mercantile	53 8
15-75	Ned India	40 0
200	Oriental	4.100 0
10-50	Vulcan	7-3-6

ELECTRIC

25	Ah. New	54 8
10	Amalgamated	12 0
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,415 0
10	Ajmer	11 4
50	Bombay Tram	126 8
100	Bombay Suburban	141 4
10	Broach	10 4
100	Karachi	191 0
100	Poona	190 0
100	Surat	149 6
100	TATA HYDRO	150 8
1,000	TATA POWERS	1,267 8

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	1,005 0
100	C Province	101 8
100	Dh. Baramati	101 8
100	Gujarat	97 4
100	Mandra Bhon	99 8
100	Pachora Jamner	87 0
100	Sara Serajganj	100 8
500	Tapti Valley	765 0

MININGS

9	Burma Corp.	5 10
2sh.	Indian Copper	1 13
10	Indian Iron and Steel	25 2
10	Shivrajpur	36 12
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1330 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	281 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	335 0
10	Air Services	7 7
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	180 8
200	Bombay Safe Dep	793 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	221 0
125	B. BURMA	456 0
50	B. BURMA CONT.	156 4
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-5-6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	82 0
100	IND. BLEACHING	93 0
50	Ind Invest Trust	40 12
100	I. Radio Defd.	325 0
100	I. Radio Ord.	325 0
100	Port Canning	69 4
30	Premier Con.	72 12
10	Scindia	17 14
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	40 0

PREFERENCE

5-1/2	Amalgamated (T.F.)	106 0
7	p.c. Andra Valley	1,410 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	295 0
7	p. c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	76 8
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	544 6
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	104 12
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const. 2nd	95 8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	144 6
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1518 12
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	205 0
7	p.c. Tata Steel Second	159 0
7	p.c Vishnu	717 8

DEBENTURES

3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101 12
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	105 10
7	p.c. Bombay Telephone	50 4
7	p.c. Sholapur	77 6
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	105 6

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 20.

Bombay Dyeing (757/8) 758 753 758 752 753 755

Century (209/8) 211 209 210 209

Central India (213) 213 214 211 213 211/8 212

Kohinoor (221/8) 221 222 221

New Great (186) 187 188 186 189 187

Simplex (69) 70/4 70 69/4

Swadeshi (196) 197 195 196

Associated Cement (121/12) 121/12 122

Andhra (1420) 1425 1415

Tram. Ord. (126/4) 126/8 126/8

Tata Hydro (151/8) 151 150/8

Tata Power (1268/12) 1270 1265 1270 1262 1267

T. Steel Dfd. (1332/8) 1345 1335 1350 1332 1337 1327 1337 1330 1335 1322 1330

T. Steel Ord. (282) 283 284 281 282 280 282 281

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (158/8) 158/8 159

Bellapur (181) 180/8 181 180/8

B Steam (218) 221

B. Burma (460) 462 458 460 457 459 456

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 19.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
American Power and Light 5 p.c. Pfd.	22
Electric Bond and Share Common	7 3/4
Electric Bond and Share dol 5 Pfd	53
American Telephone and Telegraph	161
American Tobacco 'B'	80
Union Pacific	96
Western Union Telegraph	18 1/2
New York Central	14
National Cash Register	18 1/2
Union Carbon and Carbide	79
Amrex Corporation	21 1/2
Texas Corporation	37 3/4
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	61
6 1/2 per cent Argentine Republic 1961	87
4 per cent Delaware and Hudson 1943	56
United States Steel	44 1/8
Bethlehem Steel	53
Bethlehem Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	106
Ludlum Steel	15
Republic Steel	15
Int. Nickel of Canada	47 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	23 1/4
General Motors	42 7/8
General Electric	33 3/8
Brooklyn Manhattan Transit	11
Lockheeds	25
Socony	11 3/4
Consolidated Oil	7 3/8
National City Bank of New York	25 1/4
Cons Mining and Smelting of Canada	39

Market quiet and steady.

Turnover 400,000 shares.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA

Following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Limited, for the fortnight ended 15th May 1939:—

Liabilities:—	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	3,36,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund	80,00,000
Deposits debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills Payable, etc.	32,60,69,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	4,28,25,000
	39,36,94,000
Assets:—	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and Other Authorised Securities	8,94,89,000
Loans on Government and other Authorised Securities	5,03,23,000
Bills Discounted	2,37,73,000
Lands and Buildings	1,17,29,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	3,19,21,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, Moneys at Call and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.	18,70,10,000
	39,36,94,000

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 20

Yarn No. 6 1/2s June 98 August 98 October 98

Yarn No. 10 1/2s June 109 August 109 October 110

Yarn No. 20 1/2s June 142 August 142 October 143

Yarn No. 40s June 217 August 217 October 217

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, May 20.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 Quality Unchanged

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

Regd. No. B 1065

IT PROTECTS SKIN LEAVING IT SMOOTH, COOL AND REFRESHED AFTER SHAVE.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B 1065

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 22. 1939

FIGHTING FOREIGN OIL MONOPOLY

Object Of W. India Oil Distributing Company

CRORES OF RUPEES SAVED TO CONSUMERS

Mr. S. D. Bhedwar, Secretary, Western India Oil Distributing Company writes:—

Sir you must have read an article appearing in the "Bombay Sentinel" in their issue dated the 18th instant aimed at our Company and we shall be obliged if you will please publish the attached explanation in your 'Daily' and thus enable us to offer our explanation to the public. You are aware of our struggle as the only Indian Company in oil trade in India and we are sure will give our explanation a prominent place in your issue:—

There has been no meeting between the Hon. Mr. Latthe, the Hon. Sir. Maneckji Dadabhoy and the Hon Sir Sikander Hayat Khan of any sort whatever. The Finance Minister in a communique issued by him on the same day has also denied the same.

The Western India Oil Distributing Company Limited, was started in 1932 with the full realization of the possibility of a rate war from the old established and monopolised vested non-Indian and foreign interests in oil trade in India and no extravagant or false promises were held out to investors at any stage. In fact the capital of the Company was obtained from only those persons who represented the Company as Agents and all monies received from the public were returned and no shares allotted to them. Thus the Company was particularly cautious from its very inception not to draw monies from the public lest it might thereafter be characterised as an "adventurous concern."

The fact that the Company has maintained its existence during the last seven years by carrying on the business against overwhelming odds shows their tenacity to assert their indisputable rights as the only Indian Company to deal in petrol and Diesel oil bulk trade in India, and to bring home to those vested interests in oil trade in India that Indians have a greater right to the said trade. It must be proclaimed 'Urbis et Orbis" that with the rapidly rising tide of nationalism in this country, Indians will not allow themselves to be at the mercy of foreigners in respect of one of the most vital needs of the country for the purpose of commerce and trade. During the last several years, other Indian companies have been deliberately undersold by monopolist interest and been driven to liquidation or they have been bought out by those vested interests.

The statement in the article to the effect that the losses of the Company "run into astronomical figures" is a deliberate falsehood and has been apparently made at the instance of some vested interest with the deliberate object of harming the Company's reputation and credit.

The further statement that the Company is heavily indebted to a big bank in Bombay is equally false. The only monies advanced by Bank are against normal business trade credits which have been given by the Bank to the Company ever since its inception in 1932. The Bank concerned is a well-known Indian Bank with responsible Indian Directors and the facilities are given against proper securities.

BOON TO THE PUBLIC

As a result of the attempts made by monopolist and vested interests to drive us out of the trade by selling petrol and oil even below cost there were abnormal trade conditions. It is but natural under such circumstances that a newly started Company like ours with a small capital should suffer some capital loss; but against this capital loss the public have benefited to the tune of crores of rupees. We can say confidently that the Petrol consuming public of Bombay alone must have saved at least three crores of rupees. The power of the vested and monopolist interest can be judged from the fact that with the object of driving out a newly started company which was likely to compete with them they deliberately suffered loss to the extent of some crores of rupees. How far they have succeeded, we leave it to your reader to judge. Before we came on the scene the price of petrol in Bombay was Re. 1-5-6 per gallon. The day we started selling petrol this price was reduced to Re. 0-15-0 a gallon. These figures speak for themselves.

It is only the sagacity of the Management and the pure business acumen of the Managing Agents of the Company which is responsible for the continued existence of the Company against such powerful vested and monopolist interest. The new Capital brought in 1934 at the time of change in the Managing Agency was issued in the form of Debentures to the New Managing Agents of the Company. The mortgages and charges against the Company are purely of a nature created under normal business dealings. The Company has never till now contemplated to draw further capital by way of shares from the public and the whole concern is being run

(Continued on page 10, col. 5)

(Left) Sardar Patel arriving at Bhavnagar to preside over the State People's Conference. (Right) The Sardar addressing the gathering at the funeral of Syt. Bachubhai Patel, who had succumbed to injuries received at the hands of goondas.

Digboi Strike Situation

Assam Cabinet Discusses Developments

SHILLONG, May 20.

An important meeting of the Assam Cabinet was held to-day under the presidentship of His Excellency the Governor to discuss the Digboi situation.

The Hon. Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, Premier who had gone to Gauhati for taking complete rest, returned here and attended the meeting.

Subsequently an informal conference of all Ministers was held at the residence of the Premier in the evening, when Dr. B. C. Roy, a member of the Congress Working Committee, Mr. Hemchandra Barua, President of the Assam Provincial Congress Committee, and several M.L.As attended. Discussion at this meeting was also centered round the Digboi situation.—United Press.

BIG IRRIGATION SCHEME FOR ORISSA

Nationalisation Of Water Sources And Courses

CALCUTTA, May 20.

The Government of Orissa is understood to have a big irrigation scheme under contemplation As the first step in this direction, they are considering the question of nationalisation of water courses and water sources.

The Orissa Premier, Mr. Biswanath Das, interviewed by the "United Press," said that a Bill for nationalising the water courses and sources has been drafted and is under examination by Government. The object of the Bill is to empower Government in the interest of the people to assume control whenever and wherever necessary over the rivers tanks, reservoirs, etc., and levy a cess to cover up investment interest, charges of construction and repair work taken up by Government.—United Press.

POLICE INTERVENE IN AMRAOTI MEETING

Sequel To Ugly Scenes Leading To Free Fight

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, May 19.

After going through a crowded programme, the Hon. Mr. Biyani, the President of the Viderbha Provincial Congress Committee addressed huge audience in the public meeting held by the Nagar Congress Committee, under the Presidentship of Veer Wamanrao Joshi. Mr. Biyani delivered an eloquent and reasoned speech on the recent crisis in the Congress. The audience listened with rapt attention and there was pindrop silence till the end of the speech.

RULE OF DEMOCRACY

Mr. Biyani said: "Babu Subhas Chandra Bose is greater by his resignation. He chose to resign when he could not be himself. The Congress had every right to place limits on his powers as the President as it had certainly the right to elect him so. Democracy is the rule of majority. It is selfish to blame the Congress when its decisions are unpalatable and praise it when they are favourable. The supporters of "Forward Bloc" in our province are following this double policy. They condemned Babu Subhas as incompetent and worthless when he denounced Doctor Khare. Now they extoll him to the skies and call him greater than Mahatma Gandhi and even the Congress, because he stands against Vallabhbhai Patel and others."

MAHATMA'S LEADERSHIP

Mr. Biyani continued: "The Congress is greater than any leader. But the experience of the unbroken period of twenty years has convinced the Congress that Mahatma Gandhi alone can command leadership and unquestionable obedience. And therefore it has put most implicit faith in him. It has placed its destinies in his hands. It is no use for anybody to grudge about this. Leadership is to be commanded and demanded (Loud applause)."

MEETING DISPERSED

Immediately Mr. Biyani sat down Dr. Patwardhan rose and began to speak. Veer Wamanrao vainly argued with the doctor that he could not address the meeting without his permission which he refused as the president, Mr. Doctor went on without heeding as a result of which the president declared the meeting dissolved.

SIGNAL FOR HOOLIGANS

This was the signal for the hooligans to take the law in their own hands. Mr. Akarte Pleader and others appealed to the doctor, who now stood on the table and began to shout at the top of his voice not to persist in his speech as the audience was not in a mood to listen. They also challenged the doctor to call an independent meeting the next evening and convince the people about whatever he wanted to say and that Mr. Akarte and his friends would be present in the meeting to represent the other side. The doctor continued to stand on the table shouting.

FREE FIGHT

In the meanwhile there started open and free fight among the audience and one young man was struck on his head severely enough to necessitate his prompt removal to the hospital. The petromax lamp was flung into the audience by somebody. It broke into pieces giving out high flames of fire. Fortunately the people ran away and nobody was injured or burnt.

POLICE ON SCENE

At this stage the City Superintendent, Mr. Supori, arrived on the scene with a 'posse' of police. He watched the situation for about 45 minutes, the doctor refusing to listen to him. The City Superintendent requested the doctor to give up his attempt to lecture as the audience was not prepared to hear him. The doctor however, continued standing on the table. Now stones began to be pelted on the meeting from all sides. The situation became unmanageable. The Police apprehended breach of peace and declared the assembly unlawful. The City Superintendent asked the the Doctor to come down from the table which he quietly did.

Before the situation had worsened and after the meeting was dispersed Hon. Mr. Biyani and Veer Wamanrao left the place and motored to the railway station to catch the train.

Indore Hartal Leads To Arrests

Protest Against Enhancement Of Municipal Taxes

INDORE, May 21.

Four members of the Hartal Committee, namely Messrs. Karandikar, Upadhya, Jadyaji and Paranjpye have been arrested as a sequel to the complete hartal in the city for the past four days. The hartal, it will be recalled, was declared as a protest against the recent enhancement of the municipal taxes to an abnormal extent.

Mob processions have become the order of the day. The situation is very grave although people are peaceful. Emergency shops have been opened in the main quarters of the city where the public could obtain the immediate necessities and where ration is allowed to the poor free of charge.

The Government has issued a communique regarding the enhancement announcing their readiness to suspend the Octroi duty. The communique also deplored the attitude of the public in resorting to a hartal. The communique has no effect on the hartal which is still continuing.

Pandit Baijnathji, President-elect of the second session of the Indore Rajya-Praja-Mandal conference arrived here and was taken round the city in a bullock cart in a long procession.—United Press.

SILVER BULLION FROM TRIBAL AREAS

Entry Into British India Banned

SIMLA, May 20.

The bringing into British India (including the Indian States) by land, of silver bullion and coin, other than the current coin of the Government of India from the States of Swat and Amb and tribal areas adjoining the N.W.F. Province, has been prohibited.—United Press.

Federal Police & Provinces

What Home Ministers Will Discuss At Simla

SIMLA, May 20.

The "United Press" understands that one of the important questions that will come up for discussion at the Home Ministers' Conference convened by the Central Government relates to the Federal Police.

It is understood that a clarification of the present relationship between the Federal Police and the Provincial Government has been sought by some provinces. After the introduction of the Provincial Autonomy, while law and order have been transferred, the Central Government have kept their C.I.D. officers at the provincial headquarters. The federal C. I. D. work parallel to the provincial organisation getting advantage of the Provincial Police and the Provincial C. I. D., but owing no allegiance to the provincial Government. Some Congress Ministers, it is understood, have taken serious note of this position and have desired that this should be decided at the Home Ministers' Conference, so that it may be conducive to a proper understanding and the growth of healthy relations between the provinces and the Centre.

Other questions likely to be discussed at the conference include "inter alia" the technical aspect of the organisation of police force and administration of the Police Department.

The conference commences on May 28 and will continue for three days.—United Press.

RESTORATION OF FORFEITED LANDS

Kher's Karnatak Tour Programme

HUBLI, May 21.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Bombay, will leave Bombay on May 23 on his Karnatak tour. He will visit Hubli, Sirsi, Siddapur, Kumta, Honavar, Ankola and Karwar

Arrangements are afoot in all these places to accord him a fitting reception.

The Sirsi Municipality has decided to present him with an address of welcome.

At Siddapur and Ankola the Premier will formally declare the restoration to the owners, of the lands forfeited during the last Civil Disobedience movement.

At Honavar he will inspect the classes conducted by the Villages Industries Association.—United Press.

BOGUS MONEY ORDERS

SIMLA, May 20.

It has come to notice that certain bogus money orders purporting to have been issued from Rehabari Sub-Office were received for payment at Calcutta in the months of January and February, 1939.

The matter is under enquiry.

All post offices have been warned that money orders bearing the stamp of Rehabari should be subjected to a special check and scrutiny before payment.—United Press.

No Issue Of Court-Martial Circulars

SIMLA, May 20.

It has been decided to discontinue the issue of court martial circulars.

Irregularities observed in the proceedings of a court martial, are pointed out to all concerned, and most of the points which require the attention of presidents and members of courts martial and of convening and confirming officers are now adequately explained in the "Notes on Military Law".—United Press.

CHARLIE CHAN — CLEAR NAME

YEAH! JIM HEDRIN KILLED JOE'S POP!
PRETEND YOU DON'T HEAR THEM! PLEASE, MR. BARROW! IT'S BEST!
LOOK UT 'ER! SHE'S MAKIN' B'LIEVE SHE DON' HEAR US!
I FELT LIKE PUSHING THE WORDS DOWN THEIR THROATS!
YOU SEE WHAT I MEAN? PEOPLE HAVE BECOME BITTER TOWARD DAD! IT'S BREAKING HIS HEART!
AH! HEART OF DAUGHTER ALSO BREAKS, ALTHOUGH SHE IS WISE AND DOES NOT SHOW INSOLENT YOUNG MEN— TOGETHER THREE OF US BEND EFFORTS TO CLEAR NAME OF OLD FRIEND WHO IS YOUR FATHER!
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Alfred Andriola

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